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Be Sure to Read

Don't Invite Fires 12-14
New Highs In Stocks ... 4
What Miner Shift Means 19
U. S. Farm Bloc Clash .. 20

The Nation's Business

Let's Think Clearly About Communists

There is no inconsistency in sending tanks to Stalin and in locking up Communists at home.

There is no inconsistency in big Canadian cities giving civic receptions to a Soviet girl sniper while Canadian "comrades" are outlawed.

In sending to Stalin tanks and all other kinds of military aid, the democracies are simply helping to fight their own battle. Every enemy is just as well and irrevocably slain by the smiling Russian girl's rifle as by an R.A.F. bomb or a Canadian farm lad's machine gun. Every German tank or airplane smashed at Stalingrad is as much of a victory as if smashed by Canadians.

Now what has this to do with Communists in our midst?

It is sociable and democratic to open our house to all sorts and conditions of men and to permit freedom of thought and speech. But is it wise to extend hospitality to those who would smash the furniture, burn down the house and destroy freedom of thought and speech?

Preservation of the Canadian way of life depends for its health and progress on the lively and ardent clash of political opinion between groups who are united on fundamental policies but who differ on the details of implementing them. When the difference between politcal groups becomes so wide as to eliminate agreement on basic principles, national life is no longer possible, government collapses and revolution is inevitable. That is where many of our Canadian Communists want to take us.

We do not send missionaries to Russia devoted to throwing Joseph Stalin out of the Kremlin and to tearing down the Soviet regime. Mr. Stalin would most assuredly jail such missionaries if we sent them.

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Those Canadians now so infused with an emotional and sentimental admiration for everything Russian (an admiration earned by Soviet resistance in the past 15 months) should get it clear in their heads that these Canadian Communists are poor representatives indeed of today's Russia; that they are 10 years behind the times, that the political theory they are still preaching is of a Russia that never existed.

The facts of Russia's political, economic and social development over the past decade make it abundantly clear that Russia has long since ceased driving toward her goals via the Marx-Lenin methods, but now has a unique hodge-podge type of state that is becoming less, rather than more, Communist in the doctrinaire sense of the word.

Ontario's Premier Mitchell Hepburn has been skilfully drawing public attention to his new-found sympathy for some of those whom Canada has found dangerous. He may find gratification in the fact that this sudden concern and his plea for the release of all jailed Communists will further annoy Prime Minister King.

Mr. Hepburn may acquire political profits by thus capitalizing on widespread confusion about Communist allies abroad and Communist enemies at home. But he and many other well-meaning Canadians are not acting in the best interests of this Dominion.

For professional revolutionaries, for outmoded and inveterate troublemakers, now eagerly trading on world admiration for the Russian resistance, Canada can spare no room.

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ARMY ORGANIZATION NOT REASSURING

The acceptance by Brigadier H. J. Riley of a very important and strenuous job with National Selective Service (see p. 6) is powerful confirmation of the charge loudly proclaimed by important voices, intimate with the background detail, that the real reason for his "resignation" from command of M.D. 10 was due to the difficulty a man of his energy and initiative—especially since he is not a professional soldier—finds in trying to work inside our military machine.

Defense Minister Ralston undoubtedly realized that, by accepting Riley's nomination and raising his rank to brigadier only a couple of weeks after the Winnipeg mess, he was virtually admitting blunders had been committed. The Army Minister deserves credit for his courage in recognizing merit at the expense of embarrassment to himself and his administration.

But this incident adds to the evidence that Canada's army organization is far from what it should be.

That cautious and extremely pro-government organ, the Winnipeg Free Press, has been investigating and says "that we now have in this country complete dominance of the professional soldier mentality in army organization and that the inevitable results are now upon us. . . clogged, inefficient administration."

Coming from the Free Press that may be taken as cautious understatement of the gravity of the situation. Only profound dissatisfaction, based upon an intimate knowledge of the facts, would ever have moved the Free Press to criticize the war administration. It has preferred the role of apologist, and has been disdainful of criticism by others.

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Canada's army organization is the only big segment of our national war machine which remains fundamentally the same today as when war began. It is the only field in which the war has apparently taught us nothing or where its lessons have not been, at least in some measure, applied. Everywhere else, three years of war—and of defeat—have brought much changing, ruthless junking of ideas and schemes that didn't bring results.

In a careful piece of research, the Free Press shows that Canada is still trying to run its army with a setup that the British found they had to get rid of 38 years ago; that our setup is one which the Germans held to disastrously in 1914-18. Says the Free Press:

> "What Lord Esher was called in to do in Britain in 1904 was nothing less than to impose upon the British Army, whose generals and organization in successive campaigns had a deplorable record of failure, a system which would combine the civil and military power, with the object of providing that the whole energy and intelligence of the nation could be brought to bear efficiently and quickly upon the problems of its own preservation. His immediate discovery, which has been confirmed again and again in the last generation, was that war was far too important and far too difficult to be left to the professional soldier."

Result of the Esher report was creation of the Army Council consisting of the secretary of state for war, four military members and three civilian members. Instead of a civilian "minister of defense" dependent alone on the advice of his "chief of staff" and in administrative and technical matters likely almost invariably to accept his advice, the British introduced the democratic system that civilians have at least equal voice with professional military men and that in all matters of policy, appointments and administration, the civilian minister has the guidance, not of one army expert, but of a group of experts and civilians.

In Canada there is no such army council as adopted by Britain. The Canadian chief of staff, a professional soldier, "is in practice," says the Free Press, "the sole adviser on whom the minister leans and it is no exaggeration to say that the evils which afflicted the British War Office up to 1904 are now apparent in Ottawa."

Now, well into our fourth year of war, with decisive work pending for Canadian troops, it is surely high time for the government to take every possible step to eliminate bungling, to stamp out ruthlessly the game of army politics—of permanent force preference—in appointments, to take every conceivable step that will add to public confidence in the army administration.

Shift Battle On Inflation To Roosevelt

Congress, Unable to Agree, Shifts Responsibility Back to President

By ROBERT T. ELSON

WASHINGTON. — Whether the anti-inflation front in Canada and the United States can be held still remains directly up to President Roosevelt.

A seven-day executive crisis revealed an indifferent attitude in congress toward rigorous measures to control prices and wages and attack the problem of surplus purchasing power. By a face-saving compromise the President will be delegated the powers he threatened to use on his own initiative in his "do it or I will" ultimatum of Labor Day.

The farm bloc's fight for higher farm prices by the inclusion of rising labor costs in the so-called parity formula has probably served a useful purpose.

Thinking Clarified

First, it has focused the whole country's attention on the need for adequate measures to control prices. Canada discovered their importance after the controls were applied; down here they are discovering this the hard way—by paying higher prices. The barrage of criticism directed at Congress has helped clarify the thinking of many people.

Second, the farm bloc's fight for higher prices has demonstrated that you can't meet the problem of inflation by a piecemeal programme. It has hastened public and probably administration appreciation of the necessity for a

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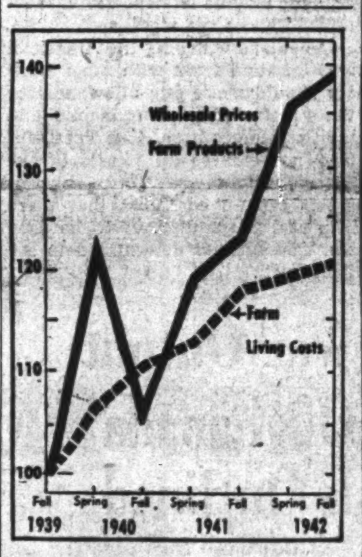


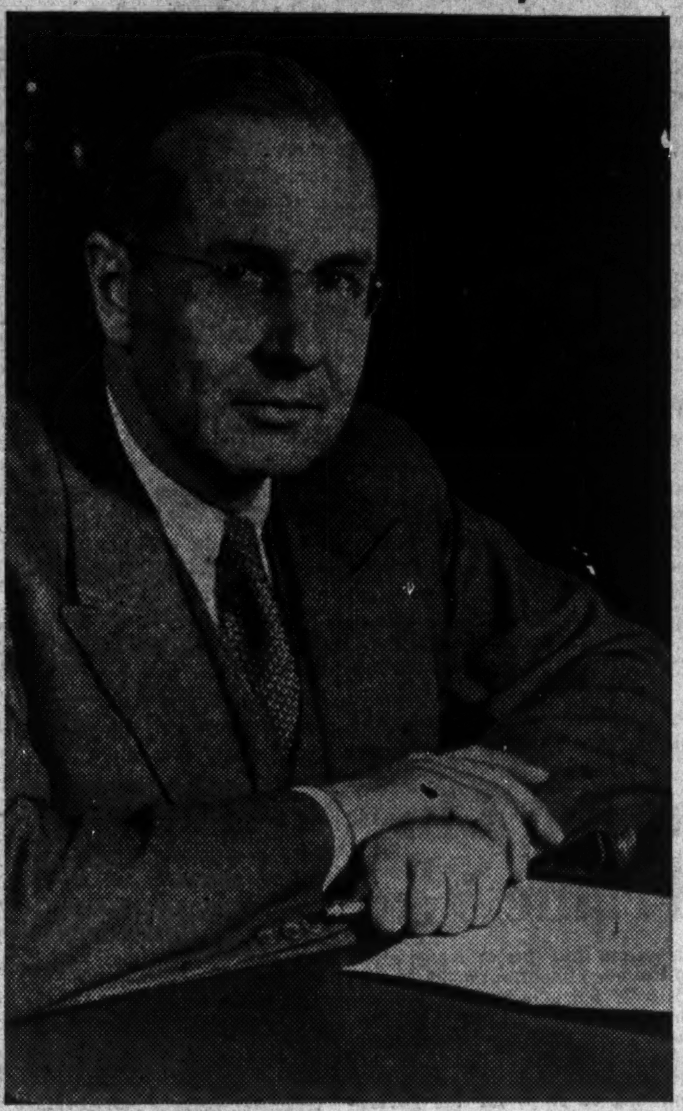
Chart by The Financial Post

Farm Earnings Rise Rapidly

Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures suggest that the farmer's net margin of income this year is going to be higher than in many years. Farm living costs have risen 20.9% since fall of 1939. During this period, index of wholesale prices of farm products has risen 139%, or almost twice as much. The figures charted here have been brought to a common base, making the fall of 1939 equal to 100 and showing the wartime rise as a percentage.

The comparison is imperfect as living costs do not include adequate allowance for costs of production. But coupled with an almost certain cash farm income in excess of a billion dollars for 1942, these facts suggest that a vital source of a large share of the coming three-quarter billion Victory Loan will be Canadian farmers.

Newsprint Boss Gets Busy



Pulp and paper production must be curtailed to make more electric power available for war industry. Working to see that the programme is carried out with a maximum of efficiency and a minimum of disruption is Newsprint Administrator Richard L. Weldon, who took a leading part in formulating orders regulating pulp and paper plants in Ontario and Quebec areas where the power shortage is critical. Winnipeg-born, "Larry" Weldon took two degrees at McGill —B.Sc. and M.Sc.—and went right into the pulp and paper business. He is president of Bathurst Power & Paper Co., was elected president of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association last February, and rates as one of the ablest engineers in the pulp and paper industry.

War Output Of Canada Is Outlined

Co-ordinator of Production Reveals Startling Figures; Peak Coming in 1942

By STAFF WRITER

MONTEBELLO, P.Q. — Startling figures of Canada's war production —figures never previously disclosed in this country — were announced here this week by Harry J. Carmichael, Co-ordinator of Production in the Department of Munitions and Supply.

Because Mr. Carmichael was called suddenly to Washington, his address to the annual meeting of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce was read by H. K. Thompson.

The war production picture as reported by Mr. Carmichael is shown elsewhere on this page.

Mr. Carmichael estimated that in 1942, Canada's total production of munitions and supplies (exclusive of metals, foodstuffs, etc.), would exceed $2.6 billions. The corresponding figure for 1941 he placed at $1.2 billion. He estimated that Canada would ship, in 1942, an additional $850 millions of metals, foodstuffs and so forth to the United States and Britain and Empire countries. Total war production for the year he placed at approximately $3.5 billions.

He placed percentage increase in certain strategic metals production as follows: Steel, up 110% from prewar years; pig iron, up 150%; malleable castings, up 500%; aluminum production, up 600%.

Peak production on small arms production he estimated would be

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

Coal Mine Labor Drift Acute

Form Special Committee as 15% of Miners Switch Jobs

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA.—Spotlight in Canada's manpower crisis is falling this week on the coal mining industry.

Called to Ottawa as the third Manpower Advisory Committee to be set up by Director of National Selective Service Elliott M. Little, a representative group of four mine operators and four workers representatives is expected to meet here on Friday. Object is to seek a solution for the coal production paralysis which has been setting in both in the east and west as irreplaceable miners are moving into the armed services and other war industries.

15% Fewer Miners

It is now estimated that apart from the seasonally operated Drumheller mines, the number of underground workers in Canada's bituminous mines has dropped off by 15% since January of this year.

The drop in manpower has taken place chiefly in the last two or three months and has reached alarming proportions in recent weeks. Apart from the Drumheller operations, it is estimated that bituminous mines have lost no less than 1,700 to 1,800 underground workers since the first of the year. (It takes from one to three years to train an expert miner).

Translated into terms of tonnage, this reduction means a loss of approximately 1.5 million tons of bituminous coal annually assuming that each of these men produced the national average of about 2.6 tons of coal per day for 250 working days a year. This figure is probably conservative, because the men who have been leaving the mines to enlist, or take other war jobs at higher rates of pay, have been as a rule the younger and more efficient producers.

Another alarming fact is that the removal of skilled underground workers from coal mining tends gradually to paralyze production throughout the entire operation. Coal mines cannot be operated, say half-staffed without a much greater than 50% reduction in operation. In many instances current rate of output in Canadian mines has only been maintained at the expense of other parts of the mine. There are several places where production must now stop completely in the mines in order to switch men to the pits. In one property only two faces out of four are now operating. In British Columbia, one property (Comox Number 5) is reported to have closed down at the end of this month.

Just what steps can now be taken to maintain or increase declining production in Canadian mines will be the subject under discussion at the Ottawa meeting this week. Whether it is too late to lock the stable door is one question which is worrying government officials.

In the United States, proposals have been made this week to increase the hours of labor in the coal mines. If such a step were taken in the United States it would have an immediate and important effect on Canadian workers.

Almost, if not equally important, is the thorny and costly question of absenteeism. Undoubtedly this has cost the country hundreds of thousands of tons of coal this year and the imposition of new and higher income taxes has further aggravated the situation, it is claimed.

The coal advisory committee is the third of its kind to be set up by Elliott M. Little under National Selective Service auspices. The other two committees already functioning are in pulp and paper and the base metals-gold mining fields.

May Curtail U. S. Gold Mining To Aid Base Metal Producers

By ROBERT T. ELSON

WASHINGTON.—Gold mining in the United States may soon be severely curtailed to divert mining manpower for production of critically needed copper, lead and zinc, it is indicated here. However, those gold mines having a considerable by-product output of copper or other essential materials may receive special attention.

Gold mining has been under study for many months by an interdepartmental committee that embraces most of the important war agencies. From the first days of lend-lease, the tendency has been to regard gold mining as a supplementary activity and Britain agreed not to request priority for gold mining equipment.

Canada, too, had some difficulty, although the Washington office of munitions and supply was able to obtain certain concessions for replacement parts. As manpower has tightened up the whole gold mining industry has come under a new critical survey with strong hints given now that it will be relegated to a secondary role in the war economy.

Are You Paying Too Little or Too Much?

What is the Proper Tax For Your Business to Pay?

To answer the questions involved in today's complicated tax setup, Molyneux L. Gordon, K.C., Toronto, has written this new and authoritative series of articles for The Financial Post dealing with the income tax and paying special attention to its application to business.

Mr. Gordon has specialized on tax questions, his books being considered an invaluable contribution to the subject. He is the author of, "Digest of Income Tax Cases of the British Commonwealth of Nations," published by the Department of National Revenue, Ottawa, 1939 with one supplement 1937-39 and another to appear next April. Mr. Gordon is also the Author of, "Digest of Excess Profits Tax Cases of the British Commonwealth of Nations, 1942."

Planning of Business

Article Number Two

By MOLYNEUX L. GORDON

Farmers in England are taxed on the value of the lands they occupy and not on the profits they earn.

Most Englishmen love animals. The rich man acquires a racing stallion, the farmer likes to make a bit of money out of a Clydesdale, and until 1933 raising animals was usually considered a trade. The breeder paid a tax on his profits and this tax was usually considerably greater than the tax he would have paid if it had been based on the value of the land occupied by the breeding establishment.

In 1933 Lord Glanely, the shipping magnate who was recently killed in an air raid, claimed that horse-breeding was a usual farming occupation and he ought to be taxed on the value of his stud farm, which was small, and not upon the fees earned by his stallions, which were large. The House of Lords decided that, if a

(Continued on page 5, col. 1)

Business Gets Draft Of Coming Reductions

Little, Carmichael and Gordon Give Blunt Warning That Drastic Changes Are Coming For Business in Near Future

By KENNETH R. WILSON

MONTEBELLO, P.Q.—Citing many glaring examples of how critical war needs are being slowed down for lack of manpower, Elliott M. Little, Canada's manpower director, warned that workers must be diverted "on a wholesale scale from jobs and industries which are contributing little or nothing to our war programme." He was speaking to the Canadian Chamber of Commerce meeting here this week.

It was a stark and sobering picture given war managers.

Harry J. Carmichael (in absentia) reported that "there is every indication that there will be a shortage in war industries of 450,000 horsepower in the coming winter," thus indicating that "those industries not vitally essential to the war effort and all non-essential use of electric power must be eliminated or greatly curtailed."

Both these men paved the way for Donald Gordon, Price and Trade Board Czar, who pointed the solution in the gravest, most clearcut terms. Speaking publicly on this matter for the first time since he was handed the job of civilian industry curtailment last August by Prime Minister King, Donald Gordon said bluntly and categorically that he interpreted his job as:

> "Seeing to it that all non-essential civilian activities be curtailed or eliminated."

Admitting that such a programme involved dislocation and disruption of the civilian economy to an extreme degree, he added that "our job will be to make the transition period endurable; and to make the necessary transfers at a speed commensurate with the urgent need and yet manage so as to prevent the risk of a breakdown in the supply and distribution of essential goods and

(Continued on page 2, col. 1)

Critical Occupations To Be Surveyed First

Ottawa Seeks Shortcut to Essential Manpower Information for Curtailment Programme, But Will Steer Clear of New National Registration

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA.—Progressive registration of Canada's manpower to cover (at the start) the most critical occupations and industries, is the plan likely to emerge from discussions taking place here. There will be no general national registration comparable to that of August, 1940.

What is being explored now is the best means of getting quick action in respect of essential manpower information needed to round out any sort of balanced curtailment and transfer programme.

The pattern used in the recent registration of women in the 20-24 age groups will likely be followed. It is probable that the registration will be accompanied wherever possible by personal interview.

Employers' Part

Local employment offices of National Selective Service will be used largely as the medium for obtaining required information but it is probable that employers will be asked to assume some share of the responsibility.

For example, there are certain important facts about a worker's "essentiality" that cannot be obtained from the employee himself. This information will have to come from the employer.

The information to be obtained by "progressive" registration will, it is hoped, be much more complete and accurate than could possibly be obtained by another national registration blitz on every citizen. Boxes of files such as clutter up office space by the hundreds of yards here at Ottawa as a result of the national registration of 1940 are of little value at a time such as the present, when accurate information is required in a number of very critical manpower areas.

Plant Surveys

In some cases, individual plant surveys will be made to grade all employees according to essentiality.

(Continued on page 2, col. 1)

Canada's 1942 War Production

This week H. J. Carmichael gave the first available official estimates of Canadian war production for all of 1942. Total is double that for 1941, many important items have increased ten times.

	1942 — Millions — $	1941 $
Total*	2,600	1,200
Merchant and Naval Vessels (Incl. Repairs)	259	91
Aircraft (Incl. Overhauls)	268	104
Mechanical Transport	401	206
Guns and small arms	227	21
Complete shells (Incl. Bombs)	214	88
Chemicals, Explosives	111	55
Fighting Vehicles (Incl. Tanks)	201	21
Small Arms Ammunition	49	16
Instruments, Communication Equipment	145.5	12.3

*Excluding production of foods, metals, etc., which in 1942 will amount to $850 millions.

Several Stocks Lead Way to New Highs

Group Hitting 1942 Peaks Includes Wide Range of Industry

By ARTHUR D. ELLWOOD

Almost lost amid general discouragement among investors has been the fact that a number of stocks have been steadily making progress upward.

There has been nothing spectacular about the movement but it seems to be growing. Over the last few days new stocks have been added to the list of those selling either at new highs for the year or around peak levels previously reached.

Stock markets have not given much excuse for celebration on the part of investors for many months. The averages have not at any time this year come very close to the limits reached just about a year ago now. In mid-September last year the Toronto Stock Exchange's index of industrial shares reached 99.90.

Between that time and the end of April this year, a drop of 20 points took place. Rather less than half of this decline had been made up to the end of last month—not a very encouraging background for any stock to use as a basis for rising prices.

Diversified List

But it has been done and the list of those that have made best progress does not seem to follow any definite pattern. It includes public utilities and transportation companies, retail establishments, oil companies, automobile and farm implements. It includes companies now devoting practically all of their output directly to the war effort, and others which have kept pretty well outside of direct participation in the war effort although naturally far from being able to ignore its influence.

Without making any particular effort to cover all the companies which can show new 1942 highs, a list of those in this enviable position would include: Brazilian Traction, Canada Steamship Lines common, Canadian Pacific common, Cockshutt Plow, Dominion Stores, Ford Motor Co. class A, Imperial Oil, International Petroleum and Shawinigan Water & Power.

The very nature of this list suggests that no one factor can have been responsible for this performance. Perhaps it is not a performance which under what investors and stock brokers somewhat wistfully refer to as "normal" conditions would have attracted much attention. Covering as it does a six-month period, the largest rise is one of about $5 a share.

Little Outside Help

But the significant fact is that this rise has taken place at a time when real encouragement could be derived from the war news, when taxes have been very substantially increased, and when more and more ordinary jobs and products are giving place to those designed primarily to help win the war. It is a period during which the final pattern of our wartime economy has taken rapid shape; and it has not been a pattern which suggests an immediate return to those "normal" conditions already mentioned.

We have seen Canada place a practical ceiling on earnings through enactment of a 100% excess profits tax which prevents a company from earning more than 70% of the average of what it earned from 1936 to 1939 inclusive. At the same time we have seen personal taxes keeping pace with corporation. It has been a period when, one after another, the products which we have long been accustomed to regard as essential to our daily life disappear or are severely limited.

This group of companies has not escaped the effects of such changes. Gasoline is being rationed with increasing severity, not only in Canada but in all other parts of the world—and the two oil companies depend on sales of gasoline and oil for their life. New automobiles and trucks for the ordinary civilian have been eliminated—and Ford of Canada has always depended on making and selling automobiles and trucks for its existence.

Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Co. shares have risen this year to new highs for the period since the war started, no mean performance for a foreign concern operating in a country only recently involed in the war as a belligerent. But there are readily discovered points in its favor. One is the fact that for more than two successive years now each month's report of interim net earnings has been ahead of the same month a year earlier, indicating that operations in Brazil have continued to grow and suggesting that 1942's report will show profit available for dividends at a new 12-year peak.

Also of interest is the resumption of dividend payments in Dec., 1941, and the general expectation that a second payment will be made before the end of 1942, although there has been no official intimation that this will be done. Brazil's economy has benefitted from the war to date. Although losing some export markets, others have been gained and United States' actions in assuring "hemisphere solidarity" are generally regarded as certain to include measures to aid and support Brazil. Now that Brazil is in the war, taxes may rise in that country to pay for increased military burdens, but demand for public utility services will also rise.

SOME GOOD MARKET PERFORMANCES

1942 Price Range

	High	Low	Last	Earned Last Year	Dividends Paid
	$	$	$	$	$
Brazilian Traction	11⅝	6	11	1.87	0.40
Canada Steamships common....	7⅝	5	7½	3.26	nil
Canadian Pacific	6⅝	5	6⅝	2.19	nil
Cockshutt Plow	6¾	5	6½	1.55	0.50
Dominion Stores	5½	3½	5½	0.61	*
Ford Motor A	19¼	14½	19¼	1.97	1.00
Imperial Oil	10	7¾	9⅝	0.60	0.50
International Petroleum	14	11	14	1.23	1.00
Shawinigan Water	14	12	14	1.06	0.90

*Payments started at 40c rate in 1942.

Canada Steamship Lines used to have more ships than it could find cargoes for only a few years ago; but that is far from the case today. Demand for shipping is insatiable and the struggle on the part of steamship operators is to shorten the time required for each trip in order to squeeze in more trips rather than to find cargoes. This is true not only on the oceans but equally so on inland waterways.

The president suggested as long ago as last March that 1942 results should at least equal those of 1941 with the likelihood of greater returns from subsidiary operations such as shipbuilding. Need for shipping on the oceans means that all suitable lake vessels will be used this winter in coastal traffic on the ocean, thus providing year-round revenues for much of a fleet that normally has to spend five months of every year tied up. The company has had losses, it is true, but capacity operations have overcome many handicaps. At the same time it would be giving undue emphasis to the changes in its operations to suggest that the common shares are due for early dividends. But the position of the preferred has certainly been strengthened and it is worth noting that dividends on this stock become cumulative after this year.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co. shares have risen from a low of $5 a share in June this year to $6.62½ recently, exceeding levels of last January. Once again this relative strength seems based on continued rising earnings trend. Up to the middle of September, interim figures show a rise of about 10% over last year, itself a year when profits were at a peak of many years standing. Strain on Canada's transport system includes the railways as its chief beneficiary, a condition due to last at least as long as the war. Whether or not C.P.R. will pay a dividend on its common shares is a question that has provoked much discussion among investors. Directors have not given much encouragement, indicating rather their preference to use surplus funds for debt reduction and as reserves for postwar replacements. This stock, however, is one that probably offers an opportunity for tax-free gains because it does not pay dividends and any profits from it will consequently be capital gains and not taxable in this country. There is a wide interest in this stock in Great Britain and the United States as well. It is said to be largely demand from New York that has brought new highs for the shares.

Cockshutt Plow Co. is faced with a diminishing scale of operations for its regular farm implement lines but this has to date been offset by war work undertaken. This company paid its first dividend in ten years in 1941 and has made one 25 cent payment this year. Two more 25 cent dividends have just been declared. The company informs The Post that impact of new tax scale will not be unduly heavy—applied on 1941 earnings it would have meant $1.47 a share instead of $1.55 as actually reported.

Dominion Stores Ltd. is another company to resume dividend payments after a long lapse. Subject to wartime exigencies, directors plan to maintain a 40 cent annual rate. This company has pretty well completed a reorganization of its operations, has modernized many of its stores and eliminated unprofitable units. Although no official statement is available, it is reasonable to expect some increase in sales volume for 1942 but at the same time increasing difficulty in obtaining supplies may limit any further gains.

Ford Motor Co. of Canada is turning out a wide range of war equipment, following its pioneering work in adapting Canadian automotive practice to manufacture of military vehicles and universal gun carriers. Production of cars and trucks for civilian use has been ended, with the exception of repair parts and limited truck output which is subject to permit.

At the same time, operations are being maintained around capacity, which itself has been greatly increased since the war started. It is understood that profit margins on war work are smaller than on regular lines but there seems no reason to question the company's ability to continue to earn and pay its regular $1 a share dividend. Postwar adjustments will undoubtedly present a problem but it should be a problem no worse for Ford than for other units in the automobile industry while there will clearly exist a huge potential replacement market for cars worn out during the period of eliminated civilian output.

Imperial Oil Ltd., Canada's leading refiner and distributor of petroleum products is also experiencing its troubles arising out of the war. Rationing of gasoline and extreme difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies of crude oil with which to keep its refineries operating are probably the chief burdens. Subsidies are being paid to offset higher transport costs for crude oil. Imperial Oil, however, has an advantage in that its major refinery at Sarnia, Ont., has direct access to supplies of crude oil over safe routes by pipe line. This company has adjusted its dividend policy to a rate more closely in line wth actual earnings, thus ending a period when a substantial portion of dividends had to be regarded by shareholders as a return of capital. The current rate of 50 cents a share seems reasonably in line with what the company can earn and pay.

A point to be considered in connection with Imperial Oil is its connection with the manufacture of synthetic rubber in Canada, a product which might become of considerable importance to Imperial Oil. Also in its favor at present is its interest in the production of crude oil through its activities in Canada and its holding of International Petroleum shares. Crude oil producers are currently in favor as inflation hedges.

International Petroleum, subsidiary of Imperial Oil operating large crude oil producing areas in South America, is probably favored at present as an opportunity for protection against inflation. This stock is listed in New York and such sentiments have obtained strong hold in the United States. At the same time, not a great deal is known currently about operations at the company's oil fields. Last year saw increased demand for oil from South America to replace lost or not readily available sources in the Middle East. But the extreme nature of the German submarine campaign against oil tankers in the Caribbean and Atlantic this year undoubtedly interfered with actual movement of oil from producer to consumer.

What the final result will be is not known as yet but it may easily be that International Petroleum's 1942 output will not be far from that of last year. Development has recently been favorable with growing sources of oil in Venezuela offsetting declining or stationary production from fields in Peru and Colombia.

Shawinigan Water & Power Co. is Canada's leading wholesaler of electric power, operating in a highly industrialized area in Quebec. Its facilities are taxed to capacity to cope with the tremendous wartime demands and the first half of this year saw revenues at an all-time peak. Probably contributing largely to the relatively low levels of this stock early in the year was the indicated intention of the Quebec provincial government to take over the public utility industry of the province. This move has not developed as yet and early fears are now felt to have been exaggerated. The company's power producing facilities are being expanded wherever possible and it has a large interest in chemicals through a well-established subsidiary.

Finds Suggestion Plan To Be Working Well

More than $2,000 has been awarded 42 workers at McKinnon Industries Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont., during the first three months of operation of the employee suggestion plan.

Adoption of suggestions offered by McKinnon employees has saved many thousands of dollars on government contracts, in addition to improving safety conditions, the company reports.

A subsidiary of General Motors Corp., McKinnon Industries is now wholly engaged in war work. It adopted a plan in June whereby any employee who is not engaged in engineering or creative work may offer a suggestion. If it is used it may win an award of as much as $750 in Victory Loan bonds or War Savings Certificates.

On suggestions effecting labor savings the award is calculated on the basis of one sixth of the annual savings on the employee's own job plus one twelfth of the annual savings on other jobs, up to a maximum of $750. Suggestions resulting in improving the quality of production or matters not directly concerned with a productive operation receive a direct award, determined by a suggestions committee, ranging from $5 to $25.

In some cases, even with a net decrease in manpower, production of war material has been increased as much as 300% by adoption of employee suggestions, which range from minor items like a safety guard over a switch handle that was a hazard to eyes, to major improvements like combining two or more machining operations into single, automatic setups, resulting in rapid increase in production together with decrease in manpower.

The Bondholder

Bank of Canada holdings of Dominion and provincial securities expanded from $608 millions at the start of 1942 to almost $897 millions at Sept. 23. Rise during the first three weeks of September from $873 millions to $897 millions was largely due to the necessity for increasing reserves against the jump in note circulation from $598 to $618 millions.

The bulk of the increase in the bank's holdings of government securities is accounted for by two separate factors.

First is the fact that around the end of last year the bank's holdings of governments were abnormally low. To finance an accumulation of sterling at that time the bank lowered its holdings to the chartered banks. Proceeds of the second Victory Loan in February allowed it to partially recover its position. Security holdings were down to $400 millions at the end of February, but by March 11 they were back to $595 millions.

The second step came June 2 when the government sold the bank $100 millions 1½% notes due April, 1944, and $92.8 millions due September, 1944. This was to clean up the balance of the $700 millions non-interest bearing loan to the United Kingdom.

Of the bank's holdings of government securities $615 millions is in short terms, and the balance of $282 millions in longer term issues.

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Lake St. John Power & Paper 5% debentures have been in better buying demand lately, currently being quoted around 47½ bid. Bond traders attribute the renewed interest to a growing opinion that the interest payment is safe. From some quarters fears have been expressed that the downtrend in newsprint operations would lower the earnings sufficiently to endanger debenture interest coverage. In 1941 Lake St. John earned its debenture interest 5.14 times before depreciation and 1.90 times after that charge.

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Victory Loan publicity is warming up with the pre-loan advertising of the inspirational type beginning to appear. The publicity effort for the forthcoming loan will encompass newspapers, magazines, motion pictures and the radio. For the movies there will be three main vehicles—"The People's War," to last about an hour, "New Soldiers are Tough," issued by the National Film Board, and a short subject incorporating the final scene of the feature movie, "Mrs. Miniver."

On the radio a weekly series of plays entitled "Nazi Eyes on Canada" is already in progress. Oct. 7, a series of special, nation-wide broadcasts will be inaugurated featuring Hollywood stars.

An Appreciation

We feel that our many years of hotel service in Toronto have made for the Royal York a warm place in the regard of our patrons and their friends. We are grateful for this regard, and we continually strive to earn it by instant, attentive and complete service in every phase of hotel life.

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A CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTEL

Market Opinions

Emphasis is placed on technical implications of recent stock market action with the conclusion that eventually stronger action can be expected.

Barron's, N. Y. (The Trader)—In resisting bad news and responding to good news, in recovering some 16 points in five months after the second longest decline on record, and lately by exceeding the summer highs, the stock market has given ample assurance of its long-term trend. Whether it now takes on a new lease of life, consolidates its improvements in another sidewise movement, or undergoes some sort of correction, is immaterial to all but the agile or restless trader. The groundwork has been and is being laid for a broad forward movement.

The Shareholder

Stock market followers who place reliance on movements of price averages have been both encouraged and warned by developments which took markets to new highs for the upward movement which began about the end of April. At that time the reaction from last summer's recovery ended.

Recent action in forging into high ground for the summer, according to market theories, might mean that a real upward movement is at last under way, or the indecisive character of the break through may mean another reaction and a test of last April's low points.

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Which of these alternatives may be met will only become certain later on but a reaction following an upward move of several months need not go so far as to test last April's lows. It could, in fact, fall considerably short of this and still provide a solid foundation from which the advance could be resumed.

So far as Canada's stock markets are concerned, the next few weeks are unlikely to see much of an effort made to generate strength. Practically all the men normally active in stock market circles are devoting their attention to the coming Victory Loan. Trading is likely to remain at low levels but some time in November investment men will be returning to regular interests. Assuming that war conditions are improved, or at least no worse, than at present, more energetic efforts should then be made to stimulate interest in stocks.

This does not, of course, preclude a revival of stock market interest arising in the United States and being reflected in Canada, something which has happened many times in the past.

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Dividends are higher this year, judged from the Nesbitt, Thomson index of dividend payments which appears on page 7 of The Post. This index is not a measure to total amounts paid. Instead it indicates the trend of payments and is probably the most accurate measure available in Canada.

This rising trend in dividends which has lasted for a year now finds reflection in the high yields available on good stocks.

Bond Tenders

5 p.m., Oct. 5, Cap-de-la-Madeleine, P.Q.—$53,000, dated Sept. 1, 1942, redeemable serially from Sept. 1, 1943 to Sept. 1, 1962. F. Beaumier, cler.

12 noon, Oct. 1, Canada Treasury Bills—$45,000,000, dated Oct. 2, 1942, payable Dec. 30, 1942.

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues:	Rate	Year	Due	Price
Eastern Car	*6%	1952	Jan. 1	105
Three Rivers Grain & El. ...	5½%	1951	Nov. 1	102½

*$25,000.

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

No. of Securities	Mach. and equip.	Pulp and paper	Milling	Oils	Textiles and clothing	Food and allied prod.	Beverages	Bldg. mater.	Power and traction	Banks	Total utilities	Total co's.
	8	7	3	4	10	12	7	15	15	8	19	95
(Base 1935-39=100)												
1929-41:*												
High	345.7	564.5	322.3	212.5	168.2	123.2	163.1	202.1	297.5	160.9	329.3	180.5
Low	68.5	59.8	63.4	46.5	76.0	76.9	67.0	71.2	60.3	83.6	65.2	63.9
1942: Monthly Figures:												
Jan.	74.3	71.9	74.5	45.9	112.8	88.7	99.2	75.1	64.4	91.1	70.4	66.8
Feb.	73.4	69.3	69.7	43.6	108.7	85.5	96.3	73.9	62.1	91.1	67.7	64.7
Mar.	69.7	66.1	70.9	41.2	104.3	75.8	92.8	74.0	62.0	89.4	67.5	62.3
Apr.	70.6	63.2	69.6	41.4	102.4	74.2	93.1	73.9	60.2	88.4	66.3	61.1
May	74.7	61.1	70.5	43.2	104.3	73.5	94.2	75.7	60.7	87.4	66.4	62.0
June	76.2	61.1	69.6	44.5	106.6	73.9	93.6	76.8	64.3	87.7	68.1	62.8
July	76.6	58.9	65.3	46.6	100.4	75.9	95.5	75.3	65.2	81.7	67.8	62.4
Aug.	76.0	56.0	61.2	47.5	97.7	75.3	98.3	73.1	66.9	71.9	67.8	61.6
1942: Weekly Figures:												
Sept. 3 ..	75.8	54.7	59.7	48.4	98.3	75.2	96.9	71.8	66.1	69.8	67.3	61.3
Sept. 10 ..	76.3	54.7	59.7	48.7	98.3	74.0	97.4	71.0	65.7	68.4	67.1	61.5
Sept. 17 ..	77.0	54.8	61.3	49.0	100.0	73.5	96.3	71.0	67.0	69.2	68.2	62.0
Sept. 24 ..	78.8	56.3	61.9	49.5	101.1	74.0	99.6	71.5	68.4	68.7	70.0	63.2

*High and low for years from 1929 to 1941 inclusive are based on weekly figures issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For 1929 to 1938 inclusive the base is 1926=100; for 1939 and subsequent years the base is 1935-39=100.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indust.	20 Golds	10 B.M.	15 W.O.
Sept. 29	87.12	58.72	60.15	15.56
Sept. 28	87.19	59.90	60.08	15.57
Sept. 26	86.98	61.36	60.17	15.56
Sept. 25	87.01	61.50	60.19	15.57
Sept. 24	86.43	60.69	59.74	15.57
Sept. 23	85.87	60.48	59.26	15.55
Month ago .	84.36	58.99	59.05	15.48
Year ago ..	97.38	99.50	71.85	19.85
High 1942 .	93.50	83.71	71.01	18.66
Low 1942 ..	79.85	58.43	58.74	15.44

Montreal Stock Exchange Averages

	10 Util.	20 Ind.	30 Chd.	10 Pprs.	15 Golds
Sept. 29 ..	43.9	55.3	51.5	53.81	39.69
Sept. 28 ..	44.1	55.4	51.6	53.05	40.38
Sept. 26 ..	44.2	55.4	51.6	53.45	40.29
Sept. 25 ..	43.4	55.0	51.2	52.67	40.24
Sept. 24 ..	43.1	54.9	51.0	52.77	39.94
Sept. 23 ..	43.1	54.5	50.7	52.55	40.04
Month ago	42.0	54.0	50.0	47.98	38.24
Year ago .	47.5	64.2	58.6	83.76	72.68
High 1942	44.8	60.5	54.7	77.18	54.82
Low 1942	39.4	53.8	48.8	[illegible]	36.94

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MRS. CONSUMER, always the purchasing agent for the Canadian home, never faced greater responsibilities than she does today, in a world stripped to war economy.

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If she looks well after the family's health and studies the laws of nutrition, she can have her children healthy and strong in spite of any restrictions that may come.

If she is really interested, she can be the greatest educational force in the country, not only for the training of the coming generation but for the general maintenance of goodwill and co-operation between the buying public and business.

More conscious of quality and buying values, more careful of what she buys, she has become more important than ever to you.

Mrs. Consumer!—Keep Her Sold. She can make or break you in the days that are to come.

You can gain, or hold her goodwill by advertising in Chatelaine, the magazine to which she turns for help with her wartime problems.

Illustration courtesy of Canadian Association of Ice Industries Inc., Chatelaine regular advertiser for the past five years.

IN CHATELAINE, FOR OCTOBER:

VICTORY FASHIONS
Illustrated in natural colors in the cover and described in detail in special articles and newsy departmental notes.

HOME FRONT
Interpreting in cheerful vein the important news from Ottawa as it affects Canadian women in their homes.

"SO YOU'D LIKE TO BE A SPY!"
Debunking the glamour attached to women spies in this very different war.

WARTIME HOUSEKEEPING
Seven practical and timely articles prepared in Chatelaine Institute under the direction of Helen G. Campbell.

YOUR HOME
Three special contributions describing for the home lover how to maintain her home for the duration.

NECESSARY RELAXATION
Provided by top flight writers such as Martha Ostenso, Nancy Malm, Naomi Jean White, Joseph Warren, Mary Lowrey Ross.

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NEVER WERE CHATELAINE'S PAGES SO INTERESTING AND SO HELPFUL TO CANADIAN WOMEN!

Are You Paying Too Little or Too Much?

What is the Proper Tax For Your Business to Pay?

(Continued from page 1)

man sends his stallions around the country, he is taxable on their earnings because the fees are not earned on the farm, but if he keeps his stallions at home, the profits are exempt.

The illustration given does not apply to Canada because here all persons are taxed on the same basis, but it teaches us two lessons: first, that a great many people paid large sums in tax because they failed to analyze their position; and secondly, if you can carry on your business in two ways, it is wise to select the method which reduces tax, or in other words—why send your horses round the country if you can save tax by keeping them at home?

Unsophisticated Taxpayers

A distinguished judge commented on the lack of thought frequently displayed by taxpayers in the following language:

> "Apparently the country is inhabited by persons so unsophisticated that they enter into transactions without thinking of the income tax acts, whereas anybody who does anything ought to think how are the income tax acts going to affect this transaction."[2]

Every taxpayer may without criticism arrange his affairs so as to pay the least amount of tax.[3] The importance of considering the question of tax and arranging your plans so as to obtain all legitimate deductions cannot be overemphasized. An examination of the 48 Canadian cases in which taxpayers unsuccessfully contested liability for tax will show that on 18 occasions with a minor change of plan the taxpayer would have had a reasonable chance of being free from tax and in some instances his legal position would have been so clear that it is unlikely there would have been any litigation.

If you are about to purchase a business and hope you may increase the profits, it is wise to remember that, under the Excess Profits Tax Act[4] most of the increase will go to the government.

If you are interested in speculative securities paying 8% or 9% interest, it is wise to remember that most of this interest will be taken by the tax and what is left may not be sufficient to return your capital or compensate for the risk.

When It Pays To Sell

If you are married and enjoy a taxable income of $8,000 per annum, after allowing for refund of the compulsory savings, you will pay 52% of any additional income in excess of $8,000 and not exceeding $13,000 in tax. This may vary slightly according to the size of your family or the number of other persons for whose support you can claim exemption.

Assuming that part of your income is derived from $20,000 invested in Ontario 5% bonds, due in 1959, you will receive $1,000 interest, out of which you will have to pay $520 in tax, leaving a net income, after payment of tax, of $480. You could probably sell these bonds at 125 and would receive $25,000, which you could invest in Ontario 3% bonds due in 1951 at par and you would receive $750 interest, out of which you would have to pay $390 in tax, leaving a net income, after payment of tax, of $360. This transaction would reduce your income $120 per annum and in nine years you would lose $1,080, but you would make a capital profit, which is not taxable, of $5,000, which after deducting the income loss leaves a net profit of $3,920 or nearly $450 per annum.

Pay the Mortgage

If you own a home subject to a mortgage for $10,000, it is wise to sell your bonds and pay the mortgage off. This would reduce your income receipts by $300 but as the tax on this $300 amounts to $156 per annum your net income loss is $144. But if your mortgage bears interest at 5% it requires more than $1,000 of gross income before the tax leaves you sufficient to pay the net interest.

Most life insurance companies will permit you to deposit a fund sufficient to prepay the premiums under an arrangement that, if you die before the fund is exhausted, the unearned premiums will be refunded. By doing this, you will save the tax on the interest which you might have received from the amount deposited.

Subject to certain exceptions, a taxpayer is entitled to make gifts upon payment of a tax which varies from 10% to 28%.[5] The tax on a gift of $20,000 is $2,080. This tax could be saved by dividing the gift in annual instalments, each of which is less than the exemption to which you are entitled.

In case of death, a taxpayer may leave his wife an annual allowance. The whole of this allowance is taxable even if part is paid out in principal. Tax may be saved by leaving the wife a lump sum and reducing the allowance. She can then supplement the smaller allowance by encroaching on principal.

Save on Annuities

If a taxpayer desires to leave his wife an annuity, he should arrange to obtain two contracts from the insurance company: the first should provide that the company will return the principal in certain stated instalments with interest; and the second contract should provide that, when these instalments are exhausted, the company will continue the annuity until the death of the beneficiary. If this procedure is adopted, no tax is paid upon the principal of the first annuity. Otherwise the total payments will be taxable.

The salary of an employee is treated as net income and if it is necessary for an employee to operate an automobile or incur other expenses for the purpose of carrying on his duties, the cost cannot be deducted from his salary, unless:

(a) The employee receives an expense allowance, in which case expenses are deductible and only the surplus is taxable;

(b) the employee is engaged by a contract in writing which obligates him to pay expenses.

REFERENCES

(1) Lord Glanely v. Wightman (1933) A.C. 618; (2) Seaham Harbour Dock Co. v. Crook (1931) 16 T.C. 333; (3) Commissioners v. Fisher's Executors (1926) A.C. 395; (4) Excess Profits Tax Act, Second Schedule, Part II; (5) Income War Tax Act, s. 88.

Canada to Get Part of 1940 Cloth Imports

U. K. to Supply Restricted Amounts and Types of Yarns and Fabric

Canada is receiving a specific allocation of cotton goods from the United Kingdom, based on 1940 imports from that market and divided equally between cloth and yarn types peculiar to United Kingdom manufacture and not otherwise available to the Canadian market, according to John H. F. Turner, cotton administrator of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Weight of cloth or yarn obtained from the United Kingdom has a definite ceiling, and all orders covered by U. K. export permits are applied against Canada's bulk allocation. Bulk distribution is made quarterly for our various requirements. Direct war requirements are given priority. Procedure for obtaining such supplies to be used in Department of Munitions and Supply contracts in either yarn or cloth is to make application for essentiality to the priorities division, Department of Munitions and Supply, Ottawa.

Available supplies of yarn for essential civilian purposes, after fulfilment of Munitions and Supply requirements, are under control of the cotton administrator.

Get Essential Needs

The supply of cloth available for purposes apart from direct war requirements is practically all at the disposal of the Canadian cotton administrator, excepting a limited quantity for ordinary civilian trade. It is being allocated under a system of sponsored orders for indirect war requirements and essential civilian needs. Only those types of cloth which are unobtainable in either Canada or the United States can be given consideration, and they must be for essential purposes.

Supplies of fabrics available for ordinary civilian use are under the control of the British Board of Trade, which grants export allocations to United Kingdom merchant exporters on a percentage basis, related to 1940 performance, and according to weight available. The United Kingdom merchant exporter is bound to make equitable distribution to those Canadian importers whose 1940 performance in the United Kingdom market was responsible for his allocation, so that only those Canadian importers who were active in the United Kingdom market in 1940 will be able to participate in this import business under the present arrangement.

Only those types of fabrics listed are eligible for export from the United Kingdom to Canada for ordinary civilian trade purposes and, regardless of types purchased in 1940, orders must be restricted accordingly:

Colored woven poplin and broadcloth shirtings.

Linings
Towelling
Corset cloths
Trouserings
Bedford cords
Velveteens
Corduroys
Towels
Sheetings
Gabardines
Whipcords
Handkerchiefs and handkerchief cloth.

Concentration Chief Outlines Programme

R. F. Chisholm Says Plan of Compensation is Being Examined For Restricted Industries; Scheme Will Be General

To guide procedure in Canada, study is being made of the methods of concentration of industry being used in Britain, the United States and Germany, Robert F. Chisholm, head of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board's new industrial division, told the 18th annual conference of Canadian Purchasing Agents' Associations in Toronto.

He declared that methods of industry concentration here will probably vary from one industry to another. The plan of compensating restricted industries being examined is in terms of some kind of profit pooling of continuing plants to assist the restricted firms.

Location of continuing plants will be a vital consideration. While the logical thing would be to choose the most efficient unit, this plant may be located exactly where there is the greatest labor scarcity. In such cases it would mean that the more efficient plants, or their manpower, might be devoted to war purposes, while the less efficient plants would continue their regular operations.

If a plant producing for Canadian consumption is being curtailed it would be reasonable to expect that exports would be curtailed as well. However, that is a matter of international policy and a special committee has been set up to deal with these international complications.

Will be General

On what industries are to be shut down, Mr. Chisholm stated that practically every industry is essential to some degree. Most industries include products which are definitely essential and others which obviously are not. Some individual products are essential but perhaps it is not essential to have 100% of present production. On examination it may be found that the labor situation is such that production has already been curtailed very seriously and minimum essential level of production has been reached.

A good deal of research is being undertaken on the whole question of essentiality and in the final analysis it is this quality which will decide what should be discontinued.

The W. P. T. B. is asking all civilian industries for their recommendations as to what should be done if they must find ways of releasing men for direct war effort.

Serious Consequences

Mr. Chisholm recognized that there would be some serious consequences resulting from production curtailment. An extension of rationing may have to be considered as the occasion demands. The price structure will have to be reexamined. Care will have to be taken to assure equitable distribution of curtailed supplies.

Each W. P. T. B. administrator is being asked for his immediate and long-range recommendations as to what can be done to curtail nonessential activity in his own field. To arrive at those recommendations the administrator will be calling for the advice of his advisory committee, which represents the industry as a whole. This means that right from the outset the proposals which come before W. P. T. B. will represent the view of industry.

To Free Labor

Since inception of price ceilings, W. P. T. B. has been conducting a programme of standardization of products, simplification of lines and reduction in styles. This was to cut costs to allow operation of industry under the price ceiling. The main objective now is to free labor for direct war effort.

The ready sources of labor for war and essential civilian industries are:

1. Through elimination of nonessential products and services. On this score each administrator is undertaking an immediate study.
2. Through better use of existing labor by concentrating on simpler standardized products and by waste elimination.
3. Through the greater use of women in industry and the services.

Technique of tapping all these sources may be summed up by restrictions of power, raw materials, style, production; concentration of industry; elimination of specified products; standardization of products; pooling of distribution; straight drafting of men by age groups or skill groups.

Many of these measures are already in effect for purposes of cost reduction. While the methods may remain the same, the purpose is now changed and the pace seriously accelerated.

The actual drafting and handling of labor will be done by National Selective Service. The W. P. T. B. job is to deal with product standardization and production curtailment, and plans are under way towards that end.

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Three Taxes

The three major estate taxes today are:— Succession Duties (Dominion and Provincial), Income and Gift taxes. They constitute the most important single factor to be considered in your estate planning. Officers of this Corporation will be glad to answer questions on these taxes and to show you how best to arrange your estate to meet the burden they impose.

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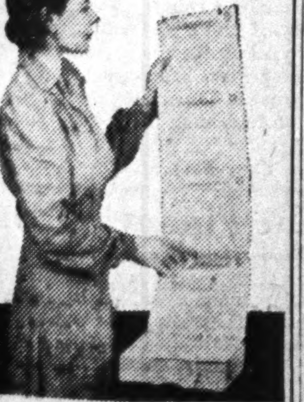
FEATURES
In the October issue
THE CANADIAN CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

Post-war reconstruction policies
Canadian wheat policy
Tax provisions in interim statements
Company control by publicity
Corporation tax instalment payments
Shortage of accountants
Current accounting literature

Published monthly. $3.00 per annum. Subscription open to all. Publication Office, 10 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.



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Converting to War

From Pens to Primers—How War Challenge Met

A model plan for gearing a peacetime industrial unit to all-out wartime requirements has been followed by the Parker Fountain Pen Co. Ltd. in Toronto. This firm has eliminated the use of "critical" materials in fountain pens, and has taken advantage of pen production to train employees for precision work on contracts from the British Admiralty.

Normally, the plant employed 88 men and 74 women. It supplied a large proportion of peacetime domestic requirements for fountain pens and was also active in the export trade.

With the outbreak of war, the management made a study of the suitability of the plant for specialized war production. It was found that primers could be turned out with a minimum of delay and disturbance, and orders were obtained from the British Admiralty. War production started in May, 1940.

The original plant has been extended to meet increasing demands, production has been put on a 24-hour basis, and the number of employees has been greatly increased. Today pens are still being made in one section of the plant, but all other sections are on war work.

Management's Initiative

The management has succeeded in keeping a step ahead of developments. It has taken the initiative in making changes in materials, design and plant practice, without waiting for official regulations. Invariably, these have proven in line with the spirit and letter of later government decrees.

From the beginning, the pen section has fed skilled labor to the primer departments. A policy of replacing men with women was inaugurated early in the day, anticipating the manpower shortage by many months.

Training Employees

All new employees train in the pen section. This has done away with any need for subsidized training courses or a "break-in" period on war work. An average of six months is needed to train a worker, and give him the skill he must have to do this precision work on primers.

There are peak periods in primer production which require an increase in workers. At these times, personnel is shifted over from pen production. The machines operated in the primer and pen processes are similar.

Plant Policy

Parker Fountain Pen feels continued output of pens fills an essential need, and executives point out that pens are still being made in Great Britain. About 62% of current retail sales of fountain pens are for the armed forces, according to a survey made for the company. Present production can be maintained with no new equipment or employees.

The plant has a labor policy which works well. Absenteeism after pay days is usually less than 2%, and the average for the year would be well below that. Labor turnover is not a factor once the six-month training period is completed. The most important single cause of job quitting is childbirth among the married women.

Here, in a nutshell, are some of the components of this policy: Management attention to employee nutrition through the distribution of free milk, tea and coffee during rest periods (a supervised cafeteria is now being built); provision against worker fatigue by eight-hour shifts with no overtime and the continuation of the pre-war holiday policy; stabilization of jobs (this has proven important to morale); free access to management at all times and a sympathetic hearing of any complaints.

Investment Notes

Inter-State Royalty Corp. reports investments as at Aug. 31 last had a book value of $1,120,531. Gross revenue since acquisition of royalties amounted to $515,482 up to July 31 and the reserve for depletion to the same date $141,022. In July the company had a gross income from royalty and rentals amounting to $1,190, while accumulated income from the same sources for the current year totalled $18,264.

• • •

Simpsons, Ltd., has secured court approval of the plan recently adopted by preferred and common shareholders of Robert Simpson Co. to call 6% preference shares of the latter still held by the public. Holders of the few remaining shares will receive $135 a share and have the option of accepting cash or $135 par value of 4¼% first mortgage bonds of Simpsons Ltd. This is in accordance with terms of the offer made originally in 1939. At Jan. 7, 1942, all but 1,734 shares of Robert Simpson preferred had been purchased by Simpsons, Ltd., and it is understood this amount has since been substantially reduced. Completion of this transaction will leave Robert Simpson Co. 100 per cent owned by Simpsons, Ltd.

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Canadian Foreign Investment Corp. reports number of preferred shared still outstanding is now 5,917, of which 2,104 shares are on call, but not yet surrendered.

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Consumers' Gas Co. of Toronto reports gross gas sales in the eleven months ended Aug. 31, to have been 10½% ahead of sales for the same period a year ago. Despite whatever weather conditions may prevail this month it is held evident that total sales for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30 will be ahead of last year by a substantial amount.

It is stated to be too early yet to estimate financial results for the year. Under price ceilings, selling prices cannot be raised but virtually all expenses have been increased materially, notably taxes, labor and coal.

• • •

Manufacture of nylon yarn in Canada from flake polymer imported from the United States is now an accomplished fact. Twenty of the 80 spinning ends in the new nylon plant of Canadian Industries Ltd. at Kingston, Ont., are now running and capacity operations are expected to be reached about the end of the year, when the plant will be producing over one million pounds of nylon yarn annually. At present the payroll is around 200 and is expected to reach 300 by the end of the year.

• • •

Canadian Foreign Investments, controlling the Brazilian Portland Cement Co., has declared a current dividend of $1.30 a share on the common stock. This contrasts with $1.20 paid a year ago. The present declaration brings dividends for the year up to $2 a share, as against $1.90 paid for all of 1941.

Expect Substantial Surplus This Year in British Columbia

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — Premier John Hart will be able to announce a substantial surplus when he delivers his next budget address to the British Columbia legislature—a surplus that may even exceed the $6 millions reported for the 1940-41 period.

Present indications are that the legislature will meet in January. A definite offer for purchase or acquisition of running rights over the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, such as has been recently rumored, might result in an earlier session.

The coming year will reflect the loss of income and corporation taxes, but the fiscal year that ended March 31 last should show a new record revenue—possibly as high as $40 millions, compared with $36 millions last year.

Forest, gasoline sales and liquor sale revenue will show increases for that period. However, it is expected that there will be declines in all these divisions in the current period.

Administration costs have been cut down wherever possible, and the retirement during the last calendar year of more than $30 millions of the public debt, largely P. G. E. indebtedness, will reduce the next year's interest payments by about $1.2 million.

The government is conserving excess revenues to meet the problems of the postwar readjustment period and to prepare for retirement of future commitments.

FOUR IMPORTANT BOOKS
by
Molyneux L. Gordon, K.C.

Digest of Income Tax Cases of The British Commonwealth of Nations. Published by The Department of National Revenue, Ottawa, 1939, with a foreword by C. Fraser Elliott, K.C., Commissioner of Income Tax. Bound in buckram $3.00

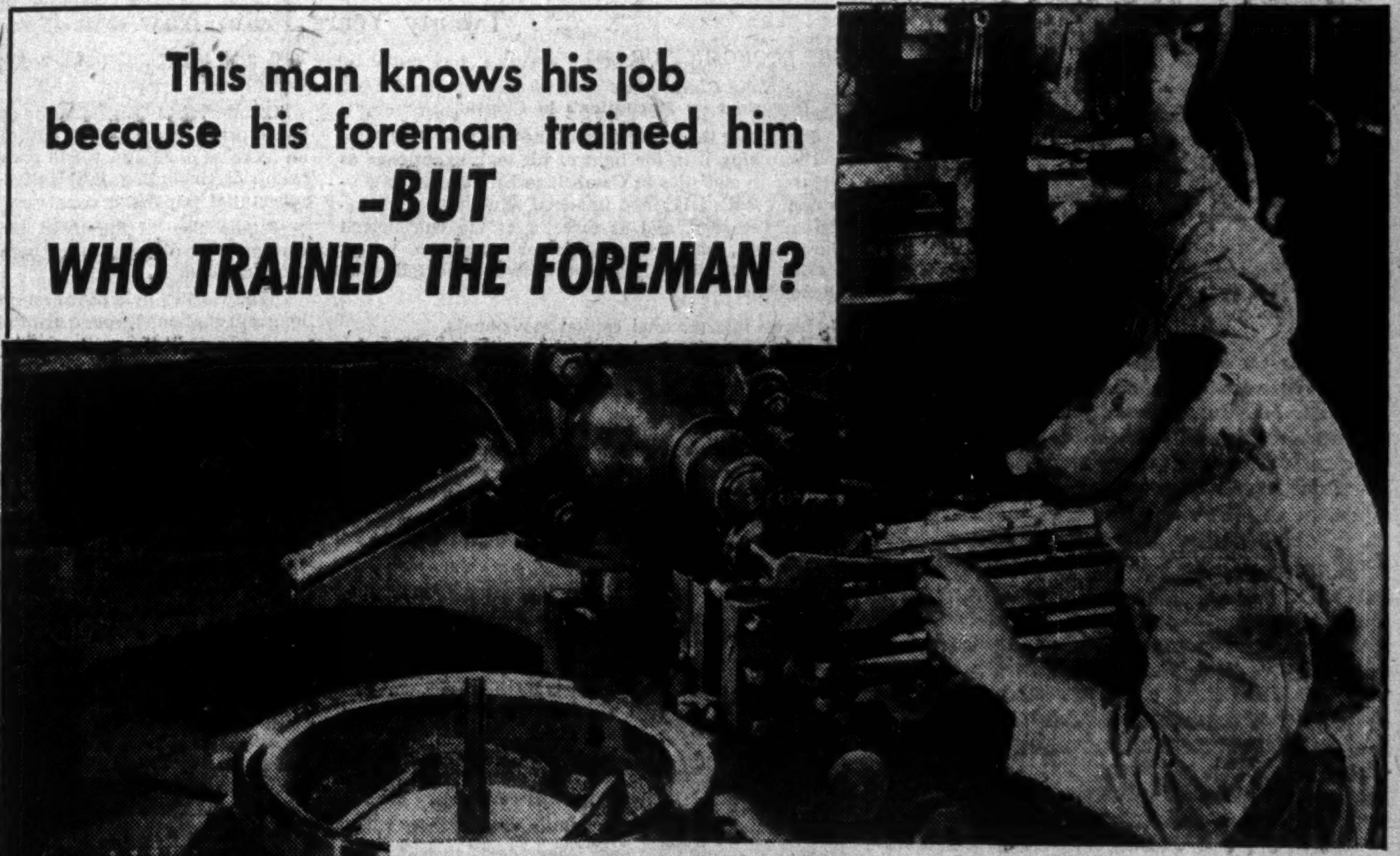
Supplement 1937-39. Bound in buckram 4.75

Supplement 1939-43 (to be published April, 1943)

Digest of Excess Profits Tax Cases of The British Commonwealth of Nations, 1942. Bound in buckram 6.75

Any of the above works may be obtained at prices quoted, postpaid, on application to

THE FINANCIAL POST, TORONTO, CANADA



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-BUT
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The Editorial Page . .

For a Better Understanding

Last week The Financial Post asked a group of prominent Canadians for suggestions on bringing about a better understanding between the two dominant races of this Dominion. The answer was unanimous—more personal contacts between French and English.

For almost 200 years we have been living side by side, in many cases in the same towns and cities, and yet as was repeatedly emphasized in the answers published in The Post last week only a scant handful of us number among our personal friends members of the other race. As pointed out by Roger Quimet, well known French Canadian lawyer of Montreal, we are like strangers living under the same roof.

One hesitates to suggest any extra activity at this time unless directly concerned with the war effort but this gulf between French and English speaking Canadians is something that is of too vital importance to be ignored. Moreover the maximum development of our war effort is dependent to a large degree on a fuller understanding between citizens of the two races.

First step in that fuller understanding is a real acquaintance between French and English. We must get to know each other intimately, to mingle freely, belong to the same clubs, visit in each other's homes, should learn to speak each other's language.

And there is something else. Tolerance and mutual respect must be developed. The case is aptly put by Brooke Claxton, M.P., when he says:

> "We must stop being afraid of growing up, get rid of all vestiges of colonialism, assume the responsibilities, attributes, symbols and opportunities of nationhood. Then our more-British-than-the-English imperialists would not serve as justification for bilious nationalists in Quebec shaking chains that never existed.
>
> "English origin Canadians should try to forget that the English are the only people. French-speaking Canadians should try to realize that the world is getting so small that everyone is our neighbor and can bomb us to pieces unless we take collective means to stop him."

So long as Canada was immune from outside attack our existence was not threatened by the fact that we were made up of two entirely separate peoples. Unlike Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Yugoslavia and others, there was little danger of an unfriendly foreign power exploiting the gulf between our two nationalities. But the situation today is vastly different. War has been brought to our very doorsteps.

Even if common sense economics didn't dictate the necessity for a complete understanding between French and English, the new threat to our national survival now makes such a development imperative.

Mr. Hungerford Retires

Over half a century ago young Sam Hungerford started work as a machinist apprentice in the Farnham shops of the South Eastern Railway. This week the former apprentice retires at the age of 70 as Chairman of the Board of the Canadian National Railways, the largest rail system in the world. Munitions Minister Howe said Mr. Hungerford had ended a "career of splendid achievement."

There have been many notable figures in the Canadian railway field—operators and builders. Many have been spectacular performers in one field or another. Mr. Hungerford is not spectacular but he knows railways and railway men; a knowledge which has brought him the respect and affection of railwaymen all over the continent. He took the presidency of the system at the bottom of one of the world's worst depressions. Through the recovery period he slowly but surely built up the Canadian National Railways to where it was ready to cope with tremendous problems incidental to wartime traffic conditions.

That is Mr. Hungerford's great achievement in 56 years of railroading. It is an achievement which he must regard with deep satisfaction and one for which the Canadian people owe him gratitude.

Industry Plays Its Part

One of the really fine phases of Canada's war effort is the way industry has come forward and without previous experience produced the manifold types of products which are demanded by the army, navy or the air force. We are not thinking so much of those companies who are making those goods which they were accustomed to manufacture in peacetime. No one will deny these firms have done a magnificent job in increasing production to a scale far beyond what was thought possible. That is one side of Canada's industrial effort. There is the other side, little publicized, but extremely interesting in that it shows the versatility and adaptability of the Canadian manufacturer.

There is the company which has turned from manufacturing milk cans to making gas masks and steel helmets. Another is making torpedo netting in huge quantities. A linoleum company is using its presses to make airplane parts. A typewriter company is making precision parts for naval guns. An elevator manufacturer is making anti-tank guns. Still another company has gone outside its everyday manufacturing experience to make bombs. One might even add the pulp and paper companies which have organized their machine shops to produce bits and pieces and to date have turned out over a million dollars worth of parts.

These are only a few isolated examples of the ingenuity and initiative shown by Canadian manufacturers in furthering the war effort. Many more could be added. These companies have gone ahead and reorientated themselves to doing a mighty fine job. It is a job for which they have received little recognition and one which probably will not be known in detail until after the war when the story of Canadian industry's part in the war can be told in full.

The Financial Post's Platform For War

1. *Effective mobilization of all resources, materials, productive capacity and manpower, without reservation, for an all-out war effort.*
2. *A national cabinet, representative of all loyal groups, and consisting of Canada's ablest brains.*
3. *An inner war cabinet, free from departmental duties, to plan the nation's war effort and to see that the plans are carried out.*
4. *A non-political industrial executive to organize and direct procurement of war supply.*
5. *Pay-as-we-go policy, to the very limit consistent with an all-out war effort, to avert inflation.*
6. *Elimination of wasteful spending by public bodies or private individuals.*
7. *A national programme for postwar Canada, providing for fullest possible employment and improving social standards, through free competitive enterprise.*

Mollycoddling Is Dangerous

Unfavorable war news may be unpalatable but we will never overthrow Hitler and his junior partners unless we realize the magnitude of the task confronting us. Sugarcoating of minor victories and soft-pedaling news of the other kind will not produce the fighting spirit that is absolutely vital for victory. Yet that is the sort of thing a few Canadian newspapers appear to be doing.

The official organ of the Canadian Armored Corps, the Tank, hit the nail squarely on the head when in its current issue it stated:

> "Day after day the same thing has been happening in a powerful section of the Canadian daily press. Jubilant eight-column banner lines, in type ranging upwards from 108 points, have announced victories which were never won and triumphs which were still only wishful possibilities — and which were identified in their true light by the articles printed below the heads."

We are only encouraging the fatal tendency to send "a boy on a man's errand" when we underestimate our enemy and exaggerate our own gains. Such a policy has already led to lamentable results. We had far too few first rate tanks and first rate generals in France in 1940, far too few of everything in Norway, too few in Greece, Libya and the Far East. The consequences were disastrous and almost lost us the war. Men were mown down without the proper tools and the proper strategy to defend them.

In this war we are up against formidable opponents. They are armed to the teeth and have the tremendous advantage of interior lines. We might just as well face the fact that a United Nations victory is not going to be purchased easily. The sooner we cease trying to mollycoddle ourselves, the sooner we will wake up and steel ourselves to win.

A Sound Move

Most Canadians will agree with the Dominion government's decision to make Dominion Day the first Monday in July. Aside from religious anniversaries The Financial Post has long advocated that all statutory holidays should be confined to Mondays, a course that Ottawa has now adopted.

In wartime, of course, we may not be able to break off production even for the limited list of holidays the government now proposes but the change will be appreciated long after the war is over. Permanently tied to the week end, these holidays will be far less upsetting to business and will be of much greater benefit to citizens generally.

Editorials in Brief

Patrick Ashley Cooper, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, made a statement to shareholders at the last "Annual General Court" of the company that would be duplicated if admitted by few other business concerns in this world. Speaking of 1941 profits, he said:

> "This figure is one of the largest, if not the largest, for revenue receipts in the history of the company."

The unusual feature of this statement is the admission of the head of a large company that he does not know exactly whether or not last year's earnings set a record. But the experience of the Hudson's Bay Company goes back so far—it was founded in 1670—that for the first hundred years or so financial records as we understand them today were unknown.

In the series of articles on taxation which started in last week's Financial Post, Molyneux L. Gordon stated that as recently as 1799, there were only 11 accountants listed in the city of London, England, and by that time the Hudson's Bay Company had been operating some 129 years.

The Postwar World . . .

In this department The Financial Post notes current comment, opinion and research on the world that will face us after the war has been won.

Twenty Years From Now

THE ECONOMICS OF 1960

By Colin Clark, M.A.
Published by Macmillan's in Canada.

Projecting the experience of the past into the future and weighing it in the light of his long experience as lecturer in statistics at Cambridge University, as government statistician and financial adviser to the Australian Treasury, and as director of the Queensland Bureau of Industry, the author says the period 1945 to 1960 will be a period showing the following phenomena:

1. Large international capital movements.
2. Full employment.
3. Great expansion in the volume of world trade.
4. Outflow of labor from primary into secondary and tertiary industries at a higher rate than before.*

This volume is a sequel to and development of Mr. Clark's outstanding book, "The Conditions of Economic Progress." In this volume he does no crystal ball gazing or guessing. His work is based simply on what he finds likely by projecting mathematically economic facts and formula created on known experience of the past.

But is there any firm basis for a belief that what happened in man's affairs in the past may happen in the future? Mr. Clark firmly believes there is. He says:

> "Political and social upheavals, however violent, have surprisingly little effect on the long-term trend of economic events."

And Mr. Clark seems to know all there is to know about economic facts and figures as far back as adequate figures go, which is several centuries.

By reducing everything to international units which takes into account not only wages, but hours of work, cost of living, etc. Mr. Clark shows that real income for occupied persons increased in the United States from around 625 international units per year in 1850 to 2,200 international units in 1937; for Great Britain (the same dates) from 550 I. U.'s to 1,375; Russia from 20 to 375.

Because the great proportion of those who will constitute the world's population in 1960 are already on earth, Mr. Clark estimates world population for 1960 and assigns Canada a population of 15,400,000 by 1960.

Of interest to Canada is the author's prediction that world primary production will increase 56% as against an increase of 38% in world population, and that some countries, including the United States, will become substantial importing countries.

Russia also "if the trend toward industrialization continues" will require to import substantial quantities of food.

"The world's field of investment seems to pass, with long alternation, through capital-hungry and capital-sated phases. The capital-hungry phase is predicted for 1945-1960, but it appears, from the same calculation, that in some date in the 1960's the world will probably again reach an abrupt termination of this phase and that another capital-sated phase will follow."

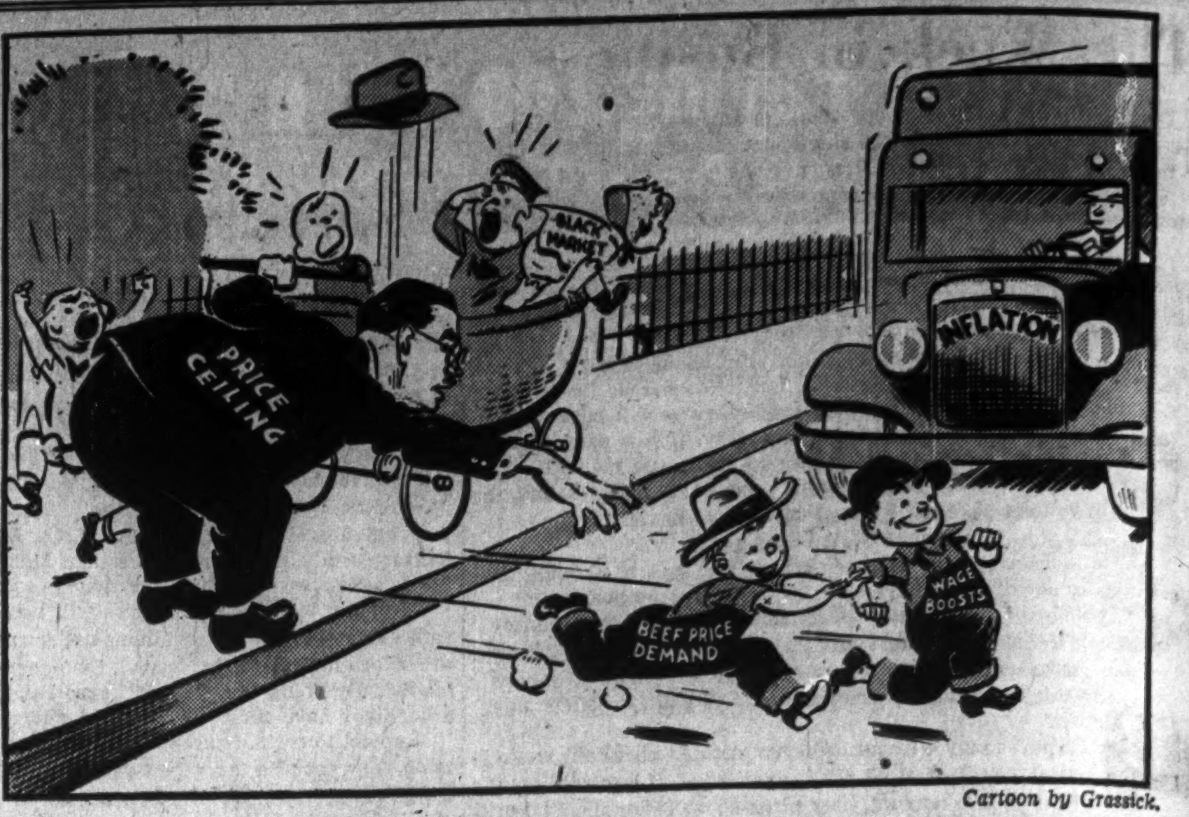
Commenting on interest rates, the author says: "The evidence seems to show that during every capital-hungry period they rise, at any rate for the first part of the period, while the latter part of the period may remain stable at a higher level. In all capital-sated periods they fall."

Mr. Clark regards it inevitable that a period of intense productive activity with comparatively high costs will follow the present war, indicating the possibility of a still more violent boom than that of 1919 and 1920, though its worst features probably restrained by public control.

Assuming that (for purposes of calculation) this boom comes to an end around 1945, then should come the turning point of the long period cycles.

"From the latter 1940's onward the world's capital-hunger will again be paramount in the steady upward trend in world trade, capital movements, employment and prices, will have begun. Subsequent depressions will occur, but like the depression of 1907 they will be shortlived and will not at the worst involve unemployment in anything like the scale to which we have recently been accustomed. The world will then be free, at any rate until the next capital-sated period is reached, of chronic unemployment, in the sense that it has known it recently."

*The author defines primary industry as including agricultural, pastoral, forest, fishing and hunting industries. Secondary industry is including manufacturing, electric power production, mining, building, construction. Tertiary industry is all other economic activity.



Cartoon by Grassick.

THE TRIALS OF A FAMILY MAN

Post-Scripts . . . .

Fire Insurance Expert

Alexander Hurry, chairman of the newly created advisory committee of the Federal Government's War Risk Insurance, is probably the doyen of the fire insurance business in this country. For 45 years he has been associated with the Northern Assurance Co., and for the last 20 years has acted as Canadian manager of that well-known Scottish underwriting firm.

MR. HURRY

As a lad of 16, Alex. Hurry entered the company's service in Aberdeen. It was a very minor position. However, through application of more than an average share of native ability he advanced to the position of inspector and surveyor for Northern Scotland. The year before the last war broke out found him in London as chief adjuster of the company's casualty department.

During the Great War he served as a subaltern in France and Flanders with the Royal Garrison Artillery and immediately upon demobilization in 1919 he came to Canada to organize the company's casualty business. Three years later he succeeded George Moberly as manager.

Over the past 20 years Alex. Hurry has been a leading figure in the Canadian insurance business. He has not only greatly extended the business of the Northern Assurance Co., but has looked after the interests of the Royal Scottish Insurance Co., and the World Marine and General Insurance Co. and other associated firms. He also has found time to actively take part in association matters and his work along those lines has been recognized by his election to the important post of president of the Canadian Underwriters Association.

During his long term of service with the fire and casualty insurance business, Mr. Hurry has built up a wealth of experience of insurance conditions arising out of wars, economic crises, conflagrations, and catastrophes all over the world; an experience which makes him ideally suited to head the advisory committee of the government's war risk insurance plan.

* * *

Arms and Law

Arms and law are the rather unusual combination that make up the background of the man just chosen to look after the military end of National Selective Service under Chairman Elliott Little. Years ago Harold J. Riley decided to be a lawyer. Later the first great war forced him to become a soldier, and ever since he has alternated between the two professions.

Born in Winnipeg, in the fall of 1887, Brig. Riley was educated in Winnipeg - public and high school. He secured his Bachelor of Science degree from Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass., in 1909, and his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Manitoba in 1911.

The same year he was articled in law to the late A. G. Kemp, and was called to the bar in Sept., 1914. But almost immediately he started training in his other profession. He earned a commission with the Winnipeg Grenadiers, later transferred to the 27th Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force and went overseas with this unit in May, 1915. Four months later he was in France where he was to win the D.S.O. with two bars and on four occasions to be mentioned in dispatches for outstanding service. He was also to rise to lieutenant colonel.

Brigadier Riley won his decorations in the first great war as an officer in the front line, either in command of a company or a battalion. Except for a brief period in 1916 when he was wounded he served continuously from Sept., 1915 until the end of the war. He was awarded the D.S.O. for leading his company in an attack on a position which they consolidated and held almost alone for forty hours. The decoration he received was usually reserved for much senior officers.

After the war he returned to practise law with the same firm with which he was articled, Richard, Kemp and Fillmore and later became a partner. He was appointed King's Counsel in Jan., 1932, and President of the Manitoba Bar Association in the same year.

Shortly after the present war broke out, Brig. Riley again returned to military life being appointed Officer Commanding District No. 10, his home area. At the time of his appointment the Department of National Defense announced the step as a break with tradition, explaining that only rarely before that time had such a senior appointment gone to anyone but a member of the permanent forces. His resignation from this post the other day with the official explanation that it was caused by ill health caused something of a sensation that was not confined to Winnipeg.

Brigadier Riley has always maintained a very close connection with the men who served in the old 27th Battalion C.E.F. which he commanded in France. He has been a member of the Veterans' Advisory Committee which has done much to create work for veterans and he is a trustee of the Last Post Fund. He has been active in the Manitoba Red Cross, and various community enterprises. In 1921 he married Miss Ruth Moore of Denver. They have three sons and one daughter.

* * *

Lines Up Service Clubs

Due largely to the zeal and ingenuity of Kiwanian Adam Smith of Toronto, hundreds of service clubs throughout Canada will unite in giving a big boost to Canada's Third Victory Loan during the week of October 5.

MR. SMITH

Adam Smith is vice-president of the advertising agency which bears the family name — R. C. Smith & Son. (His father, R. C. Smith, is conceded to be the dean of Canadian advertising. He founded the business over 25 years ago. Adam has been with him now for 23 years). Adam is also a charter member of the Kiwanis Club of Toronto—second oldest club of its kind in Canada. This year the club honored him with its presidency.

Last February during the Second Victory Loan campaign, Mr Smith was chairman of a big meeting at Toronto at which Campaign Chairman E. G. Baker made a magnificent appeal for Victory Loan support. An added feature was a personal telegram from Mr. Ilsley.

That gave Adam Smith an idea—why shouldn't all service clubs have a Victory Loan day at which the luncheon theme would be the story of Canada's War Finance programme and at which a personal message to the club from Mr. Ilsley should be featured? Smith put his ideas in the form of a memorandum. There was an immediate and affirmative response from Ottawa and at the end of August, Mr. Smith was unanimously elected a one-man committee to organize the plan across Canada. Since then he has travelled to almost all the larger cities in Canada laying the groundwork for "Service for Canada Day" which, in hundreds of service clubs throughout Canada, will be celebrated the week of October 5 and will be devoted to a special talk on Canada's War Finance programme.

In most towns a local club member will be given the honor of delivering the Ilsley message. In some cases key officials of the Victory Loan campaign will be tied into the speaking effort. In a great many communities joint meetings will be held of all the local service clubs.

The meeting at Toronto will be sponsored by the Toronto Kiwanis Club. It will include the Canadian Club as well as other service organizations and will have Mr. Ilsley himself as the guest speaker. It is scheduled for October 14—a few days before the Victory Loan campaign officially opens.

Other service clubs sponsoring the nation-wide plan include Rotary, Gyro, Lions, Kinsmen, Optimists, Progress and Advertising and Sales Clubs. There are also three women's service clubs—Zonta, Soroptimists and Quota.

When Adam Smith is not busy with Victory Loans, Kiwanis or his own business affairs, he is probably either fishing for black bass or wishing he were fishing. He has donated rose bowl trophies to the Toronto Advertising and Sales Club and the Toronto Kiwanis Club which are presented annually to the member catching the largest black bass in Ontario waters.

To show that he knows a good black bass when he sees one, Mr. Smith keeps the carcass of one of his 5-pounders in his office. He claims to have caught others as big.

In the First Victory Loan campaign Adam Smith acted as the liaison officer for all Canadian advertising agencies. He has been active in every campaign since then.

* * *

The Mail-box

For a United Canada

Editor, The Financial Post:

I have been much interested in reading the various suggestions for uniting French and English Canadians in your recent issue.

What a great service awaits the right type of men for such a mission, a mission of goodwill, understanding, and the finest kind of unity.

For this I would suggest interesting men of mature years, men of influence and affluence, who are to a great extent at an age of either retirement or semi-retirement, who can come out of their spheres of life and enter into a work of paramount importance to Canada at this time and for the future.

Twenty such men, ten English and ten French, visiting the hamlets and villages in Quebec, meeting every type of person in a spirit of goodwill and cordiality, could reach thousands. Their approach could be made at central meeting places, and in many instances, great good could be accomplished even in private homes.

A body of men such as I have named must be absolutely and entirely non-political. They would have to have the consent and approval of whatever Dominion government was in power, to carry on their work.

Such a type of man as Dr. H. L. Stewart of Dalhousie University, would I believe, accomplish untold good in such work and there are others of like calibre in our country. Delegates such as boards of trade and business organizations visiting the towns and villages exchanging ideas are a good thing, but of far greater importance would be the type of delegation that I have suggested.

L. G. G.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

Other People's Views . . . .

The Canadian Editorial of the Week

Stamp Out Black Markets

Calgary Herald

Since December, 1941, to August 31, there have been 493 prosecutions in Canada of black market traders, 93% of these having resulted in convictions. Another 150 prosecutions are expected in September.

"Black market" is an ambiguous term used to describe illegal buying and selling in violation of gasoline, sugar, tea and coffee rationing regulations, the price and rent ceiling systems and restrictions on the sale of tires.

It is a certainty that these six hundred odd prosecutions represent no more than a fraction of the total number of black marketers in the Dominion. Most of them operate in so small a way that they are able to evade prosecution. They would probably resent any accusation that they are members of this unpatriotic and most undesirable company. Yet the fact remains that in the sense of cumulative results they are as guilty as the "big shots" in the business.

Officials in charge of Canada's war financing are striving desperately to ease and equalize the war costs burden to the end that none shall be called on to suffer unduly or to greater extent than his neighbor. Their planning to this end may be easily upset and made of little avail failing whole-hearted support from the Canadian people.

From the black marketing evidence disclosed they are not getting whole-hearted support.

It may sound harsh, but these black marketeers can be fittingly described by only one word — disloyal. And the term applies to all of them, whether they are big or little players of the black market game. The government is to be congratulated on the number of convictions its officers have secured in connection with this dirty business. May the record continue until, if for no other reason than fear, the black marketers will cease from troubling.

As Others See Us . . .

Who is the Boss?

Trail Times

The Financial Post, with justification, criticizes the fact that "no clear definition of the distribution of executive authority in the new setup for the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. is yet forthcoming." The paper finds that, as a result, it is impossible to know whether the previous weakness of divided and confused authority in the C.B.C. administration would be improved by the change proposed to the Cabinet by the C.B.C. board of governors.

* * *

Debt Dodging

Mount Forest Confederate

Dodging debt is dishonorable, dishonest and despicable. It reacts on the dodger and his class. It is unfair to the man who needs help. It destroys the credit of the people who resort to it. It wrecks not only their reputation but their character. They rather glory in their infamy, and even try to justify themselves and urge their fellows to resort to various schemes for evading their responsibilities. The Financial Post draws attention to this matter by exposing how the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool pushes debt dodging.

The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool ought to have a higher sense of public responsibility and better judgment as to the real interest of farmers than to counsel debt dodging now.

* * *

Still Striving

Prince Rupert Empire

The Financial Post says it is now a practical impossibility for any individual in the Dominion to become a millionaire. Why now? We know any number of folks who tried it, years ago, and are still striving.

* * *

Sayings of the Week

"A year of military defeats and a year without bombing have combined to create a certain apathy in Great Britain. Also, it is a goodish war for many people. Wages are good and the food ample, if not very varied. The hardships of war are negligible. Singapore seems a very long way off, Libya far away and the battle of the seven seas is out of sight. The U. S. A. is very strong and Russia has done marvels." — *National News-Letter, by Commander Stephen King-Hall, M.P.*

* * *

"From this time on, the nation will see a progressive pruning of industries which are not necessary to that minimum standard of life."—*Elliott M. Little, Director of National Selective Service.*

* * *

"Economic necessity is one of the swiftest and the most effective correctives for those who try to fly in the face of public opinion and public desire."—*William F. Paley, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System.*

* * *

"Is it not possible that Canada can play a useful role in the union of the United Nations? It is true that you and the English can each speak to us better than you can to each other."—*Brooke Claxton, M.P., speaking in the U.S.*

Stop Me If . . .

A man noticed one morning that his newsboy had a puppy on his stand with a "For Sale" sign over him. Curiously, he asked the boy how much he expected to get for the dog.

"Fifty thousand dollars," replied the youngster. "I won't take a cent less."

The man whistled and passed along.

A few mornings later the man noticed the dog was gone.

"Sell your dog?" he inquired.

"Yep!" the boy grinned.

"Did you get your price for him?"

"Yep! Took a couple of $25,000 cats."

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The Week in Business

Typical of the way in which our whole productive effort is being irected more and more toward the single aim of winning the war is e manner in which business statistics have changed. In some cases, ch as foreign trade, figures have been discontinued to avoid giving nformation to the enemy.

Gains in iron and steel output, electric power use, railway car-adings and revenues, bank debits and Dominion government nances must all be attributed to war's stimulation. The net result record breaking total production and employment but along the tered patterns which a wartime economy demands.

Department store sales were higher in August this year by 3% than a year ago. The small increase reflects unusually high sales a year ago rather than a lower level this year. Total sales this year to date are 13% above the same period of 1941.

Dividends paid in September held the August level, highest since May, 1940, and up five points from the low of 118.5 of last October, according to the Nesbitt, Thomson index.

Iron and steel production in August this year was again above a year ago, but was under July, due to shutting down of certain furnaces by a strike. For the year to date pig iron output is up 51.7% and steel production up 19%.

Carloadings for the week ended Sept. 19 at 69,447 are down 1,400 from the same week a year ago. For the year to date, the total is up 158,000 or 7%.

	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	Year Ago
The Financial Post business index	....	*165.0	163.6	165.7	161.9
Dom. war expend. (million $)	....	173.4	190.4	138.3	98.9
Dom. total revenue (do.)	....	164.2	121.8	115.4	106.6
Dom. total expend. (do.)	....	301.3	350.8	423.6	124.1
Retail sales index no.	....	....	150.1	150.9	134.9
Dept. store sales index no.	....	151.6	145.4	134.0	146.1
Wholesale sales index no.	....	....	154.2	167.5	147.1
Country store (% change pr. yr.)	....	....	+10.6	+14.6	+8.8
Divd. payment index♦	123.5	123.5	122.6	121.8	118.7
Bank deposits (1926=100)	....	163.0	160.3	160.1	157.9
ewsprint % of Capacity—					
Production ratios	....	68.4	65.2	65.6	80.2
Shipment ratios	....	69.0	65.8	68.4	81.3
AILWAY FREIGHT LOADINGS—					
Tons	....	163.0	176.5	188.1	161.5
Cars	....	129.6	148.1	141.4	128.0
OST OF LIVING—					
D.B.S. index	....	117.7	117.9	116.7	113.7
PLOYMENT INDEX Nos. D.B.S.—					
All industries	....	....	175.7	171.7	157.4
Manufacturing	....	....	209.5	205.9	172.4
Payroll (June 1/41=100) (b)	....	....	130.0	125.5	103.9
Payroll index (a) (1937=100)	....	....	203	201	170

	1942	1941	Jan. 1 to date 1942	1941	% Change
AILWAYS—					
Carloadings (week Sept. 19)	69,447	70,857	2,422,023	2,263,418	+7.0
C.N.R. gross (week Sept. 21) $	8,248,000	6,350,000	260,382,000	212,380,000	+22.6
C.P.R. gross (week Sept. 21) $	5,269,000	4,578,000	180,087,000	152,431,000	+18.1
C.N.R. net revenue (Aug.) $	8,177,659	5,171,732	53,928,676	42,196,254	+27.8
C.P.R. net revenue (Aug.) $	3,220,030	3,146,005	28,436,564	26,261,119	+8.2
ON AND STEEL—(August)—					
Pig iron production (tons)	162,578	118,490	1,308,731	862,793	+51.7
Steel production .. (tons)	248,868	227,075	2,064,666	1,734,216	+19.0
UTOMOBILES—(Number)—					
Passenger Cars: Domestic sales* .. (July)	712	6,305	14,156	64,388	—77.1
Trucks and Buses: Domestic sales* .. (July)	290	2,997	12,107	23,767	—49.1
Financing:					
♦Used (Aug.)	1,868,026	4,251,560	13,528,335	39,204,163	—65.5
♦New (Aug.) $	281,630	2,428,879	5,785,321	28,580,210	—79.8
ONSTRUCTION—					
Contracts awarded . (Aug.) $	31,771,200	36,123,900	198,811,800	283,545,300	—29.8
Cement prod., bbls. (June)	1,076,733	958,869	3,469,176	3,351,121	+3.5
GRICULTURE—					
Flour prod., bbls. .. (July)	1,590,219	2,116,986	11,315,427	12,133,485	—6.7
Cattle sales♦ (Aug.)	98,176	110,413	708,029	695,702	+1.7
Hog sales♦ (Aug.)	331,246	341,833	3,939,989	3,652,587	+7.8
EA FISHERIES—‡					
Catch cwts. (July)	1,208,300	1,630,000	5,574,600	5,362,900	+3.9
Landed value (July)	4,088,600	4,960,000	14,179,000	12,615,000	+12.3
EWSPRINT—					
Production, tons ... (Aug.)	253,239	293,054	2,152,591	2,207,671	—2.4
Exports, tons (Aug.)	240,130	281,401	1,987,388	2,078,084	—4.3
INING AND OILS—					
Coal prod., tons ... (July)	1,474,462	1,214,319	10,939,326	9,676,067	+13.0
Gold rec., fine oz. . (July)	431,435	453,184	2,801,623	2,993,063	—6.3
Petroleum prod., brl. (July)	869,034	876,845	6,109,072	5,748,814	+6.3
LECTRIC POWER OUTPUT—(July)—					
Total monthly,1,000 kw.h.'s	2,965,655	2,661,145	21,578,039	18,393,530	+17.3
THER INDUSTRIAL FACTORS—					
Shoes, prod., pr. (July)	2,597,862	2,883,741	19,091,132	17,840,863	+7.0
Cotton consump., lb. (Aug.)	15,158,238	14,595,435	131,797,836	130,124,004	+1.3
Cigarette cons., No.† (Aug.)	852,493	816,691	6,331,719	5,397,536	+17.3
NANCE—					
Bank debits† (Aug.) $	3,479,745	3,149,791	28,775,585	25,201,507	+14.1
Bond sales† (Aug.) $	339,639	83,497	2,584,367	1,768,447	+46.1
Life insurance sales (Aug.) $	39,963,000	29,587,000	323,611,000	261,034,000	+23.9

*D.B.S. All Canada figure covering 90% of the Canadian total.
‡Unrevised figures covering N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., B.C.
♦Total at yards and plants. †000's omitted.
♦Supplied by Nesbitt, Thomson & Co. *Preliminary.
(a) Compiled by Canadian Bank of Commerce. (b) All industries.

ll Areas Show Gains n Latest Month

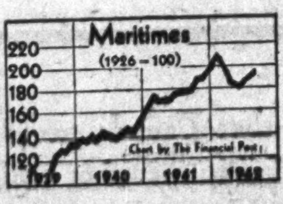
General increases were shown in August business activity in anada's five economic areas, according to figures prepared for The inancial Post. New high points were reached in the Maritimes, ntario and British Columbia. In Quebec and the Prairies, gains ounteracted a certain amount of the reaction noted in recent onths.

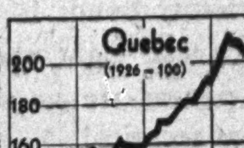
Electric power output shows increases in all areas except ritish Columbia. Adjusted employment was greater in each area xcept the Maritimes. The three eastern areas show gains in bank ebits. The construction industry obtained more new business in uebec, Ontario and the Prairies while wheat receipts in the Prairs showed decline but prices for standard grades were considerably igher.

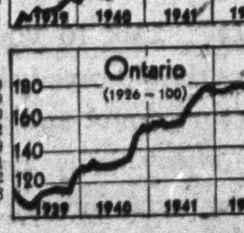
REND OF BUSINESS IN ECONOMIC AREAS

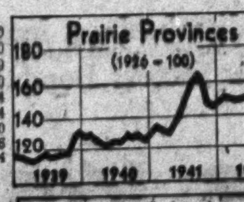
	August 1942	Percentage Change August 1941	July 1942
aritimes			
str. contr. $	3,857,000	—39.8	6,281,000
g. permits $	191,000	—29.5	555,000
e ins. sales $000	3,172	+28.1	3,380
nk debits $000,000	81.3	+4.2	85.4
c. pwr. k.w.h. 000	2,299	—12.3	2,263
ployment*	170.4	+3.8	177.2
ndex	195.2	+8.9	190.8
ebec			
str. contr. $	11,368,000	+28.0	7,307,000
g. permits $	2,378,000	—4.5	2,675,000
e ins. sales $000	10,354	+35.5	11,573
nk debits $000,000	1,015	+9.4	1,091
c. pwr. k.w.h. 000	41,510	+32.8	40,221
ployment*	191.4	+14.2	187.1
wsprint prod. tons	253,229	—13.6	241,173
ton consumption . lb.	15,158,238	+3.9	17,012,696
ndex	210.6	+16.0	207.1
tario			
str. contr. $	11,895,000	—15.9	13,146,000
g. permits $	3,329,000	—33.2	4,814,000
e ins. sales $000	16,361	+30.7	10,420
nk debits $000,000	1,669	+20.7	1,732
c. pwr. k.w.h. 000	30,527	+9.5	30,259
ployment*	181.5	+9.0	181.1
estock slaughterings*	179.9	—8.6	210.2
ndex	182.5	+8.4	177.8
irie Provinces			
str., contr. $	3,889,000	—4.5	4,020,000
. permits $	1,687,000	+3.6	1,686,000
ins. sales $000	5,723	+33.7	6,759
k debits $000,000	489	—10.6	520
. pwr. k.w.h. 000	5,675	+8.1	5,434
ployment*	143.5	+5.8	139.4
eat receipts bu.	2,529,000	—87.5	24,730,000
eat prices**	88/7	+21.3	80/6
ndex	164.0	+1.7	160.4
ish Columbia			
str. contr. $	764,000	—70.9	1,339,000
. permits $	574,000	—44.7	966,000
ins. sales $000	3,537	+71.0	3,127
k debits $000,000	225.6	+5.7	276.4
. pwr. k.w.h. 000	6,840	+0.4	6,600
ployment*	175.3	+19.6	167.9
ndex	171.5	+14.0	169.6

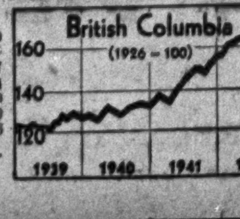
ployment statistics apply to the preceding month.
ents and eighths of a cent per bushel.











X-Ray of The Hardware Trade

W.P.T.B. Survey Claims Hardware Merchants Could Add Agency Lines, Cut Staffs, Pool Deliveries to Beat Shortages

X-ray of a typical Canadian hardware store has been taken by the Management Service Section of the Wartime Prices & Trade Board's Division of Simplified Practice. As basis for preparing a programme to help small retailers with their wartime problems this section of W.P.T.B. has undertaken surveys in several fields of Canadian business.

First survey has been in the hardware trade. This choice was made because of belief that the hardware business would be among the first to feel the pinch of metal shortages.

From the questionnaire that the Management Service Section presented to a cross-section of the hardware trade some significant information is made available. The following is a summary of the survey; the results and comments are those of Management Service.

In the representative group of hardware outlets chosen, everything from the large city market to the smallest village outlet was covered. Sales volumes ranged from $7,500 to $100,000 per year. Three classifications were set up:

Class "A"—Volume over $50,000
Class "B"—Volume $25,000 to $50,000
Class "C"—Volume under $25,000

Following is a summary of the survey compilation:

What are the highest profit margin items you sell?

In order of mention: paints, glass, carpentry tools, china, glassware, gift merchandise, shelf goods, wallpaper, light bulbs, screen wire and fencing, furnace pipes, garden tools.

Do you carry "loss" lines?

Scarcely any store feels itself guilty of carrying "no profit" lines. About 5% of sales are made up of less profitable items, meaning below a gross margin of 20%. These latter included nails, white lead, turpentine, brooms, grocery items, fly coils, disc cotton, galvanized pails, plaster, oils.

Significant to W.P.T.B. is that no hardware store is conscious of "loss" lines. This is viewed as dangerous and leads to question as to whether or not, buried in the many thousands of articles a store carries, there may be quite a number of unprofitable items. Many of the "unprofitable" items include lines which might logically be called the merchandise of other trades. It apparently pays to stick to one's own trade.

What is your stock turnover?

Average turnover in the hardware business is 2½ to 3 times a year. Many successful stores, however, have a much higher turnover. Most retailers report that their inventories in the last two years have been swollen, considerably cutting down velocity of turnover.

How many items do you carry in stock?

Type of Store	No. of Items
Class "A"	22,000
Class "B"	20,000
Class "C"	4,000

Due to the tremendous number of individual items carried the inventory and turnover aspects of the hardware business add greatly to the cost of doing business. The size of the store generally has a bearing on the number of items but there are some notable exceptions. Some stores are carrying far too many lines and might well concentrate their cash in faster-moving goods as present inventories are liquidated.

Do you stock all the articles sold?

Most hardware stores stock the greater part of the items they sell. Some heavy items are sold from catalogues. Again there are exceptions, with several successful stores letting the wholesaler carry the stock. W.P.T.B. asks, is there not room here for voluntary action in districts by retail outlets? They should confer, compile a list of slower-moving items, agree not to stock these, but to call on the wholesaler for their supplies.

What percentage of your sales do these short-supply items total?

Item	% of Sales
Rope	0.75
Rubber	5.00
Radios, etc	7.50
Stoves	2.00
General metal articles	30.00

In view of this, emphasis must be placed on ways and means of taking up the slack left by inability to get merchandise.

What lines have you recently added to make up other shortages?

Scarcely any merchants have added more than a couple of lines; the list includes a staggering variety. From this it appears that merchants are not thinking in terms of alternative or substitute merchandise.

Have you thought of taking on "agency" lines?

Of the stores contacted 34% have done work of this kind, 66% have not. It appears that profitable agency lines could be built up.

Have you thought of providing repair services?

Most dealers provide one or two repair services, but generally lack organization or initiative to start a special department.

How are you wrapping?

Of the dealers contacted, 75% are using reclaimed paper, 60% are doing part-wrapping, 50% use newspaper, 35% use no wrapping for tins and cartons, 100% use some new paper.

What is your electric light bill?

Overall average lighting bill of most stores is $18 per month. There is considerable variation within this figure, however, and the most common figure seems to be about $12 per month. Some 40% light their stores at night.

How many salesmen do you employ?

	Average
Class "A"	7
Class "B"	3
Class "C"	2

Almost 100% pay their salesmen a straight salary. The sales volume has a rough bearing on the number of people carried on a staff, but some stores with the largest volume get along with relatively few sales people. W.P.T.B. concludes that where one or more clerks are employed, there is a real opportunity for reduction.

Do you record what each man sells?

Report shows that 40% do, 60% do not. Nearly all the affirmative replies came from the larger stores. Class B and C outlets may have four to six clerks, but do not know how many customers they are contacting per day nor how much they are selling in total volume. Little effort seems to be made to teach clerks the proper items to push.

Do you extend credit?

Yes, 100%. This is chiefly selling on open account. Installment selling has been discouraged. The stores contacted estimated that 15 to 20% of their business is on credit; 80% would like to discontinue the practice. Loss from bad debts averages less than 1%, although sometimes running up to 3%.

How do you deliver?

In larger centres, truck and pooled delivery are used. In smaller towns, truck, car and bicycle prevail. All the merchants contacted deliver in some way or other. To help reduce the major hardware expense of delivery two steps are suggested:

1. Use a hired delivery service.
2. Three or four merchants in non-related businesses pool their deliveries.

Do you budget sales and expenses for a period ahead?

Only in "A" category are dealers doing any budgeting. The balance seem to watch their bank accounts and base operations accordingly.

What type of accounting records do you keep?

Class "A" and "B" stores maintain double entry systems. Class "C" stores either have no records or no standard system. "B" and "C" stores would favor a simple system designed to help them budget sales and expense.

Are you faced with competitors' price cutting?

Unanimous response is that this practice has died out of late.

Do you buy from more than one wholesaler?

All stores contacted were buying from more than one wholesaler. Practice seems to be to buy 50 to 75% from one jobber with the balance divided among as many as six or more. Before the war, general practice was for a dealer to align himself with one, or at most two, jobbers. They have since spread out considerably as a means of assuring supply.

Are salesmen's visits a help?

Salesmen's visits should not be curtailed, according to 95% of the retailers. Manufacturers' representatives keep the retailer in touch with changing trends in their line of business and assist them with customer contacts, display, etc.

How much could your costs be reduced if volume fell 20%?

Most dealers regard their costs as absolutely fixed and not controlled by volume. One or two suggested that they might reduce costs by discharging one clerk.

Would you favor reducing store hours?

Almost unanimously, merchants are in favor of shorter hours.

On the Record

F. C. Butt, Toronto branch manager, Hobbs Glass Co. Ltd., appointed superintendent of rationing for central Ontario.

L. M. Crandall, general manager, Pembroke Shook Mills Ltd., named chief of the lumber division, Commodity Prices Stabilization Corp.

Walter R. Spence, general sales manager, Dominion Salt Co., appointed director of the salt industry in the foods administration of the W.P.T.B.

John C. Ross, formerly regional tire rationing officer, appointed supervisor of rationing in the Manitoba region.

Wartime Information Board executive appointments: **Leo Casey**, New York and **Harry Sedgewick**; Toronto, president, Standard Radio Ltd., to be located in New York; **A. D. Dunton**, Montreal, editor, Montreal Standard; **J. B. Ketchum**, Toronto, associate Professor of Psychology, University of Toronto; **R. B. Perrault**, Montreal, president, Cumming-Perrault Ltd.; and **John C. Porter**, Toronto, advertising manager, Simpson's Ltd. The last four men to be located in Ottawa.

HE'S SALES DYNAMITE!

Perhaps you haven't given the farmer much thought lately, but as a customer for your goods or services he's sales dynamite right now!

Why not know him better?—Let the Family Herald and Weekly Star introduce you to this up-and-coming rural audience. Ready cash and increased sales have made rural purchasing power greater than ever before.

We have some recently compiled facts and figures about the farmer which are well worth your attention.

Family Herald and Weekly Star
CANADA'S NATIONAL FARM MAGAZINE
MONTREAL CANADA

GLOBE
ENVELOPES
with BULLDOG GUMMING
All types

SALES FINANCE IN Wartime

IMPORTANT to Canada's war economy is the part played by companies engaged in financing instalment sales and purchases.

The convenience of the instalment method of payment enables many industrial organizations engaged in essential war manufacture to obtain new machinery, thereby expanding production and reducing costs through more efficient operation.

Industrial Acceptance Corporation, the largest all-Canadian company in the field of sales finance, serves Canada's war production by making possible the purchase of machinery and equipment vital to wartime manufacture. I.A.C. has financed the purchase of cutters, drills, saws, grinders, lathes and other tools for the production of guns, shells, torpedoes; hoists, presses, welding equipment for shipyards; the thousand-and-one tools of plane production; steam shovels, graders, tractors and other machinery for the construction of essential wartime highways and all-important air ports.

In peacetime the normal operation of I.A.C. provides financing facilities for the purchase of industrial equipment, domestic and commercial refrigerators, radios, washing machines, air conditioners, heating equipment . . . in its own way contributing to a better standard of living. In war I.A.C. provides an essential service for the industrial front.

Capital resources of I.A.C. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Campbell Finance Corporation and Industrial Factors Corporation exceed $5,000,000.

Industrial Acceptance Corporation
Limited
Executive Offices: Sun Life Building, Montreal
Branches in 27 cities across Canada

VICTORY is in your pocket

Yesterday we lived far apart . . . the worker in the mills . . . the farm woman in her kitchen . . . the fisherman down by the sea.

Yesterday we went our several ways . . . each in his own place . . . following his own occupation . . . working for his own ends.

Today there is but one end, one interest, one task for all, if we are all to live.

And that end is victory.

You, on the farm . . . you, in the bank . . . you, in the forest or factory . . . whatever you do now is of small account unless it hastens victory.

Over and above what you are doing, wherever you are, you can help shorten the war . . . by your savings.

That's the truth . . . a solemn truth . . . a truth you should think about when you hold back a dollar that might go into war savings.

Think! . . . a dollar might perhaps lessen by a minute the duration of the war.

A hundred dollars might cut off an hour.

A million dollars might save months.

Months of suffering for millions! . . . that is what you may be saving . . . not simply dollars, but lives.

Put every dollar you can into the new Victory Loan. That is what the life insurance companies are doing.

The business of life insurance is protection, and we know of no better way to protect the four million people who entrust the guardianship of their future to us, than by investing in victory.

There can be no protection for any of us, unless we win through to victory.

And victory is in our pockets.

This message is sponsored by
Life Insurance Companies operating in Canada

Banks Help Investors Buy Bonds

Allow Interest on Deposits Used For Victory Loan

When Finance Minister Ilsley offers his Third Victory Loan shortly, the Canadian chartered banks will co-operate by placing their facilities at the disposal of the government and the public.

The part they will play will include lending money to investors to finance purchases, handling the bonds and distributing them to purchasers when they are paid for, and occasionally selling bonds to customers.

The last named activity will probably be the smallest of the bank's operations in the campaign. As was the case last time, the actual selling will be left to the Victory Loan organization. Bank staffs will take orders and advise clients but will not take an active part in the selling.

Lend to Investors

They will, however, put up money where customers want to buy on installments or credit. The government is again making provision for installment buying. Under the arrangement, it is understood, the investor will pay 10% of the face value of the bond, the balance over six months. In these cases the banks will charge interest at the coupon rate. If the customer wants to extend payment over the six months period, the banks will supply the necessary funds at a rate of interest not to exceed 5%. After that any outstanding indebtedness will be treated as an ordinary loan.

Allow Interest on Savings

It is understood that to further the sale of the bonds, the banks have decided that where customers make subscription to the loan out of their savings deposits, they will not lose the bank interest on the amount of their subscription for that quarter. Normally, bank interest on deposits is calculated on the minimum quarterly deposit. Thus if a man has $1,000 in the bank and withdraws $500 of it during the quarter, his interest is calculated on $500 for the quarter even though he may have had $1,000 on deposit the greater part of the time. But under the new arrangement, if the $500 is withdrawn to buy Victory Bonds, it does not count as a withdrawal for that quarter. Accordingly, he will be credited with interest on the full $1,000.

Weapon Against Inflation

Bankers emphasize the desirability of the loan being floated on public bank deposits especially savings deposits. This, they emphasize, is one of the best ways of preventing inflation and much more desirable than having the government borrow from the banks. One banker put the case to The Financial Post this way:

"When an individual lends his savings to the government he surrenders control over that money and consequently those funds cannot be spent on goods and services in competition with the government spending. But when the banks lend money on treasury notes or otherwise, there is no diminution of the amount of money that can be spent by the public on goods or services. The competition of private funds with those of the government for a limited supply of goods and services, tends to increase prices and bring inflation."

As a result of investors borrowing to buy bonds it is believed current loans of the banks will show a substantial increase. Many individuals buy bonds on installment payments, expecting to pay off the amount due out of their savings in the coming months. In addition, some of the larger institutions like the insurance companies do the same thing, estimating the volume of bonds they can buy out of premiums they expect to receive in the next few months. Even where the funds are immediately available many people as well as institutions prefer to keep a sum of money on hand for any emergency or to meet current expenses. Accordingly they borrow from the banks and the loans are repaid over the next six months.

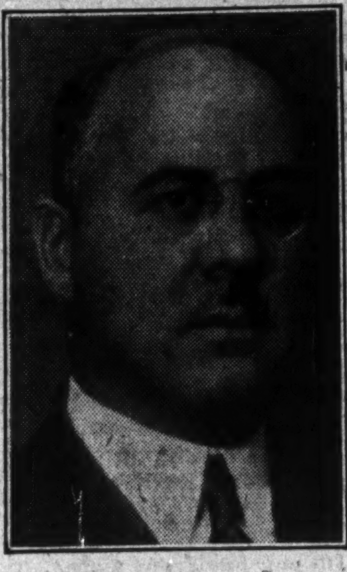
Previous Experience

That has been their experience in each of the previous war or Victory loans.

When the first loan was floated in January, 1940, and paid for in February, current loans of all the banks rose $26 millions to $982 millions. They rose $2 millions more in March and then fell away till July. The second war loan came out in September, 194 , and was paid for in October. Current loans accordingly increased $41 millions. But as October usually sees an increase in the loans on wheat, part of the increase may have been due to that cause.

The third war loan or first Victory loan brought an expansion of $159 millions. The increase was attributed as largely due to borrowing by investors. The second Victory Loan was floated over two months in February and March and the increase in borrowing from the banks, amounting to $160 millions, was spread over the same period. In each case the volume of current loans declined in succeeding months as investors repaid their debts.

This money all being diverted from the public control is diverted from spending which might compete with the government, it is claimed, thereby strengthening the government's fight against inflation.



NEW DIRECTOR

Morris W. Wilson, president of the Royal Bank of Canada, who has been elected to the board of directors of the Dominion Bridge Co.

Long Term Bond Holdings Rise

Bank of Canada's Investments Show Moderate Increase

Increase of almost $10 millions in holdings of long term bonds is the main item responsible for a rise of $11 millions in total assets of the Bank of Canada. The increase probably was due to the bank increasing its reserves against larger Dominion Government deposits and further expansion in the note issue.

	Sept. 23 1942 $	Sept. 16 1942 $
Liabilities		
Capital paid-up	5,000,000	5,000,000
Notes in circ.	618,126,864	613,757,427
Rest fund	5,585,705	5,585,705
Deposits: Dom.	32,721,790	18,168,699
Banks	225,521,619	231,736,574
Other	15,569,808	16,403,822
Total deposits	273,813,217	266,309,095
All other	10,233,955	10,724,246
Total liabs.	912,759,741	901,376,473
Assets:		
In Sterling & U. S.	929,980	929,980
Subsid. coin	170,131	218,322
Investments:		
Dom. gov. sh.	614,689,121	614,128,443
Other Dom. gov.	282,204,644	272,990,932
Total invests.	896,893,765	887,119,375
Premises	2,113,540	2,111,574
All other assets	12,652,325	10,997,222
Total assets	912,759,741	901,376,473

Extent of Auto Tourist Curtailment Made Clear

Canada's tourist traffic, responsible for bringing many millions of U. S. dollars annually to this country, is a real war casualty and one that appears likely to sink even farther next year with extension of gasoline rationing and lack of tires.

Monthly figures published at Ottawa show that for the first eight months of this year there has been a decline of 57.8% in number of foreign automobiles entering Canada as compared with the corresponding months of 1941. This decline is in the travellers' permit class, the group including all 60-day and six month permits, the classes most important from the standpoint of the tourist dollar.

In the non-permit local class, comprising those entering Canada on a 48-hour basis and commuters, there has been a decline of 20.4% to the end of August this year.

The month-by-month figures show that only in January this year have last year's figures been exceeded this year and then for the non-permit local class.

Comparative figures for the main tourist months and for the total to date follow:

Travellers' Vehicle Permits
Foreign Cars Inward

	1942	1941
First 4 mos.	76,199	125,917
May	58,715	100,469
June	58,683	130,875
July	85,379	252,423
August	79,510	287,619
8 mos. total	378,486	897,303

Non-Permit Local

	1942	1941
8 mos total	1,469,492	1,846,079

Staff Changes

The Bank of Nova Scotia announces the following staff changes:

H. A. FILLMORE, to be assistant manager, Saint John, N.B.

C. E. CROOKS, to be accountant, Saint John, N.B.

N. S. SHERRITT, to be accountant, Oakwood and St. Clair, Toronto.

E. S. DIBB, to be manager, Doaktown, N. B.

A. T. JOST, to be accountant, Yarmouth, N.S.

E. E. CONDELL, to be an assistant accountant, Kingston, Ja.

G. H. BERESFORD, to be accountant, Kingston, Jamaica.

B. C. Power Faces Split-up Move

Company Contends Division Into Units Would Threaten Whole

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—Proposal to split the B.C. Electric (B.C. Power) system into several separate corporate units operating different services is being strongly opposed by spokesmen for the company.

This came before the public utilities commission recently when it was suggested that the street railway business, for instance, might be divorced from the power and light system.

The company's position is that the street railway would not stand on its own feet if forced to separate from the more profitable branches of operations.

B.C. Power officials contend that a rate of return (dividends and interest) must be set for the services as a whole. It has asked for release from the $130,000 annual franchise tax—"a burdensome hangover from early days," and has placed itself on record to the effect that higher rates will be necessary if the street railway has to stand alone.

High points in the company's brief relating to the split-up proposal were the following:

1. Services have been built up as a group and the alternative means heavier charges to consumers due to loss of economies in joint operation and financing.
2. Transportation and gas services face difficulty, in the near future at any rate, in obtaining capital as independent services.
3. Each service affects directly or indirectly welfare of all citizens. Separation would mean higher transportation rates but electric rates would remain substantially the same.
4. In an industry that is generally ailing—the street car industry—the B.C. Electric Railway operates in "an unusually sparsely populated area, charges fares as low as any other street railway in Canada, has the lowest passenger revenue per car mile and much the highest wage costs of any city in Canada."

Weekly Bank Clearings

	Sept. 24 1942 $	Change Year Ago %	Sept. 17 1942 $
Halifax	4,162,093	+20.6	4,124,008
Saint John	2,352,339	+15.7	2,574,712
Moncton	1,056,972	—8.0	1,199,340
Sherbrooke	1,234,470	+40.5	1,012,964
Quebec	5,207,645	—1.3	6,972,964
Montreal	109,969,495	—5.7	147,336,102
Ottawa	43,867,012	+28.9	42,439,683
Kingston	846,516	—0.9	823,016
Peterborough	812,688	+17.4	901,528
Toronto	126,867,701	—2.2	144,802,109
Hamilton	7,256,653	+5.6	7,410,000
St. Catharines	1,182,459	—11.4	1,614,933
Kitchener	1,211,071	+3.0	1,512,729
Brantford	1,042,433	+1.9	1,042,818
London	2,715,778	+4.9	3,098,813
Chatham	644,614	+3.1	626,079
Windsor	4,293,855	+22.7	4,883,961
Sarnia	490,582	+13.0	612,733
Sudbury	1,013,987	—12.4	1,098,144
Fort William	1,045,795	+0.2	1,088,983
Winnipeg	43,798,759	—8.3	46,831,967
Brandon	662,399	+46.3	549,048
Regina	6,812,638	+23.4	9,408,349
Moose Jaw	855,298	+30.4	915,854
Saskatoon	1,776,511	+6.1	1,853,771
Prince Albert	471,733	—3.3	546,257
Edmonton	6,198,968	+9.0	6,476,403
Calgary	7,032,419	+6.6	7,195,505
Lethbridge	798,426	+33.0	767,683
Medicine Hat	555,255	+39.3	498,824
N. W'minster	1,037,457	+10.6	1,003,419
Vancouver	28,601,662	+34.8	26,854,319
Victoria	1,969,399	—1.2	1,954,399

Second Inter-State Royalty Corp. reports investments in oil royalties had a book value of $279,303 at the end of last month. Gross revenue from royalty income since acquisition to the end of July totalled $65,640 and the reserve for depletion to the same date $18,051. During July the corporation had a gross royalty income of $947 while accumulated income for the year 1942 to July 31 amounted to $6,788.

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1817-1942
BANK of NEW SOUTH WALES
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General Manager: SIR ALFRED DAVIDSON, K.B.E.
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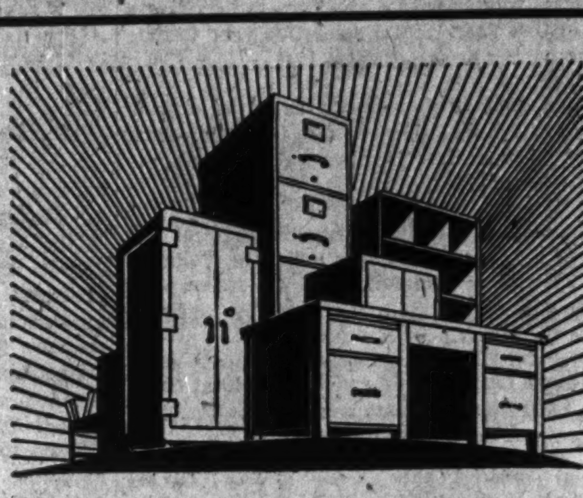
Agency arrangements with Banks throughout Canada.



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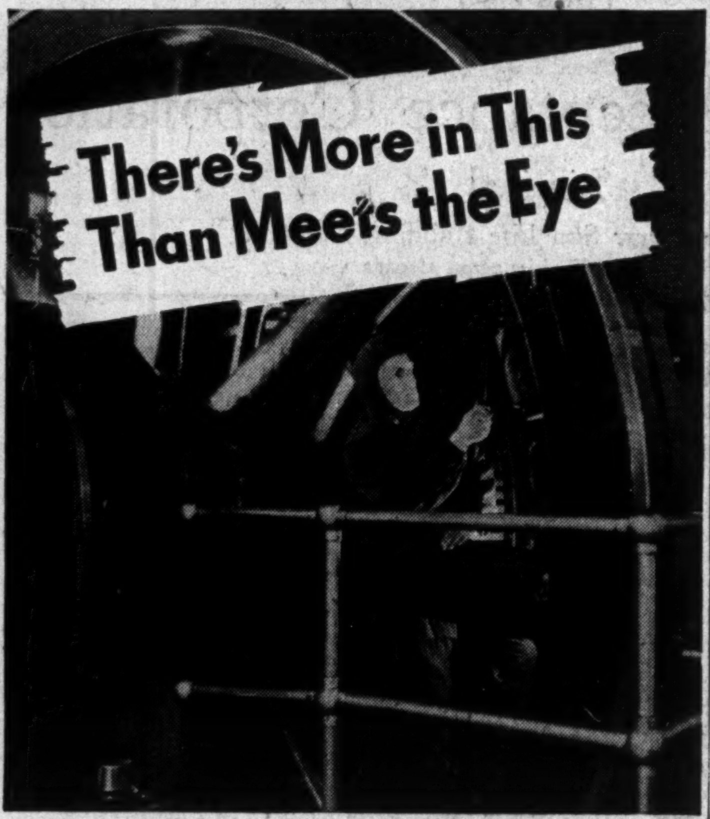
There's More in This Than Meets the Eye

YOU can see a man with a hammer in this picture. But what you can't see is the specialized knowledge with which this man can spot trouble in pressure and power equipment before accident occurs.

The protective service of one of these trained trouble-shooters is yours from the moment your pressure and power equipment is underwritten by The Boiler Inspection Company. This company specializes in engineering insurance. It believes accident prevention is better by far than indemnity for a costly cure, and so it devotes nearly half of each premium dollar to systematic, trained flaw detection.

Canadian industry values this specialized service highly. Of every dollar of engineering insurance premiums paid to the 23 companies writing this class of business in Canada, 53 cents is paid to The Boiler Inspection Company.

Check up on your engineering insurance and ask your agent about this company.

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THE NINTH FLOOR ATLAS BLDG. TORONTO
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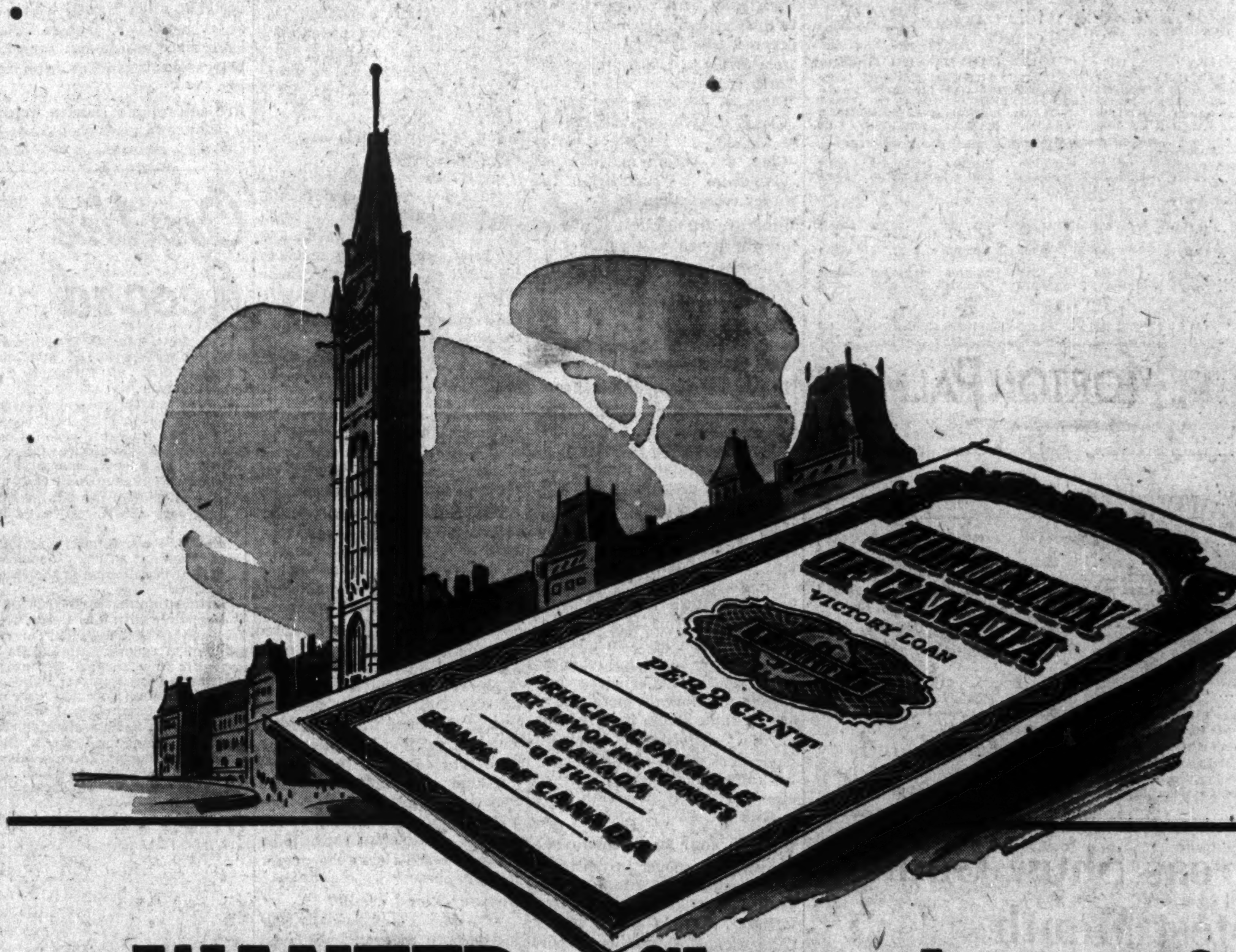

WANTED: Champions of Canada's good faith

CANADA needs the help of its financial, industrial and business leaders to score another clear-cut victory on the home front. During the forthcoming Victory Loan, our country will ask us to invest new millions to swell the flood of fighting equipment going out to blast the enemy from sky, sea and land.

You can help. By starting right now to tell everyone within your influence the *facts* about Canada's Victory Bonds. Tell them that Canada backs her promise to pay with all her rich resources; that Canada never has failed and never will fail to meet her obligations in full; that buying Victory Bonds is the only sound way Canadians can fight their war on a businesslike, pay-as-we-go basis that will ensure post-war security!

Call in the staff! Talk to your friends from breakfast to bedtime! Spread the facts around wherever you find doubt and apathy! *Canada needs fighting money now.* Canada will pay back your money with interest.

Let's go Canadian business leaders. Get ready to buy the new Victory Bonds.

PL-36-10

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TRAVELLERS CHEQUES

London Calling

by Adelphi

LONDON. — Barrie wrote a pleasant whimsical play called "Mary Rose," which was all about an island that liked to be visited. A new version of that idea might well be concocted today about the island of Great Britain which is being visited by people from all points of the compass. What is more, we like it, since we are prisoners for the duration and cannot ourselves journey to other lands.

I refuse to record the comings and goings of Averill Harriman any more. That elegant son of American railroad aristocracy spends most of his time over the Atlantic, except when he varies it by a flight over the Mediterranean or the Baltic. The other night I was smoking a cigar with a friend of mine in his library when Harriman called him up. "I thought you had left for America," said my host. "I have just arrived from America," said Harriman.

Not only is Harriman rich and elegant but he has an attractive and self-confident daughter who works as a journalist in London. She regards the flights of her parent with philosophic calm.

* * *

Visiting London

"Billy" Bishop has also turned up. Those china blue eyes of his, that stocky figure and his humorous intonations are almost as familiar to the British as to the Canadians. He has become an institution. A dinner given to him the other night drew all the greatest of the land—a fact which must have pleased Bishop but certainly did not fluster him. Londoners still remember his comment in the Cagney film when Bishop was shown interviewing Cadets who were passing out for the R. A. F. "Where are you from?" asked Bishop of one lanky youth. "I'm from Texas," was the reply. "Ah, yes," said Bishop, "One of our most loyal provinces." Which is much too good to have come from the pen of a script writer.

H. Napier Moore

Another visitor from Canada is that ironic philosopher Napier Moore, the Editor of Maclean's Magazine. Moore is so humorous that he hardly ever says anything serious, and is so serious that he hardly ever means anything as a joke. He is the jester whose heart is filled with pity for humanity.

We spent last evening together and his stories of his visit to Canadian bomber and fighter squadrons over here were so vivid and yet so sincere that I found myself listening as if it were a tale told for the first time.

But all the visitors to this beleaguered island are not of one sex. A tragic young woman has just arrived from Lisbon—Princess Paul of Jugoslavia, sister to the Duchess of Kent. I remember so well meeting her and her husband at Oliver Stanley's house during the Munich period. Prince Paul the Regent of Jugoslavia, was indistinguishable from an Englishman. He had been educated at Oxford and spoke English without a trace of accent. He had many friends here, he loved British institutions and by his wife he had become related to the Royal Family.

Yet three years later when Hitler cracked the whip Prince Paul went to Berlin and not only sold his country into bondage but was feted and displayed to the populace like a Circassian slave. The depths of humiliation were his reward but fortunately there were braver hearts in Belgrade who chose the path of death with honor and drove the young man into exile.

His wife is a young woman whose beauty is rather marred by an expression of melancholy which seldom leaves her lovely face. Now this unhappy princess emerges from her exile to visit her widowed sister. Sorrow has few sadder meetings to recall.

* * *

Skating on Thin Ice

Sir Samuel Hoare

The list of visitors does not end there. Sir Samuel Hoare has turned up again from Madrid where he has been ambassador since he fell with the Chamberlain administration in the spring of 1940.

I know little more than anyone else of Sir Sam's activities in Spain but I venture the opinion that if the stately Sam ever publishes a candid account of his work there the book will sell in its tens of thousands. But since I know so little about it, why should I make such a prophecy?

Sir Samuel is the third of the trio of wartime ambassadors who were sent abroad in the war to carry out difficult and delicate tasks. Sir Stafford Cripps was sent to Moscow, Lord Halifax to Washington, and Sir Samuel to Madrid. America came into the war but no one praises Halifax. Spain is still miraculously neutral but no one praises Hoare. Russia was attacked by Germany and Sir Stafford Cripps came home with a reputation that made us dizzy. Nothing is so unpredictable and so unstable as public emotion.

Sir Samuel Hoare might have been Prime Minister if he ever could have transferred his conversational charm to his speeches and if he had played cricket instead of going in for figure skating on the ice. Nevertheless his hobby must have proved useful to him in Madrid for he has had to skate over some very thin ice in that unhappy capital.

* * *

Watch Cripps

You may remember that for some weeks I used to write a note or two about Sir Stafford Cripps in every issue of The Financial Post. Recently I have neglected him but something makes me feel that he is going to be in the news again some of these days

Again let me assure you that I know little more about all this than the fellow next door but I have a feeling that Cripps is in a resignation mood — which is vastly different than a mood of resignation. He is not happy. He has not been a success as leader of the House of Commons, proving once more that politics is a specialized profession.

He is a lone wolf, since he is neither a Tory, a Liberal nor a Communist and had been expelled from the hierarchy of the Labor Party. And ever since he lectured the Commons because they would not debate the war for two days after Mr. Churchill's speech, his isolation has been more chilly than ever. The Cripps boom is over and I believe that Sir Stafford knows it.

Of course he might take another ambassadorship, a suggestion which leads to interesting speculation since ambassadorial posts are extremely limited in the present state of the world. At any rate, like the newspaper astrologers I say, "Watch Cripps."

* * *

A Great Lady

So far in these notes I have dealt mostly with people who are visiting this Island but I must conclude with a few words of a great lady who has departed from us and gone to the Isles of the Blessed.

Mrs. Ronald Greville was a great figure in the Edwardian era, one of the three most influential women of her time. She was rich, she was witty, she had an immense political flair and she loved to have the great and the promising at her table. Being of Scottish parentage she maintained a fine sense of democracy despite her wealth and influence and loved to be called "Maggie."

She was shrewd without being mean; she was intelligent although not particularly cultured; she was one of those rare humans who understand both the price and the value of things. Her old friends died one by one, her health failed, but when this war came she ensconced herself in a suite at the Dorchester where the great and the promising of this era were glad to be her guests.

There was something of the quality of Nell Gwynne about her. The passing of "Maggie" is as if London has lost its most famous flower girl.

Tomato Pack Seen Lighter

This season's tomato pack will be somewhat lower than that of last year, according to current prospects. While some in the trade figure that the pack will be only around 75% of last year's levels, more accurate estimates must await closing of the season.

Generally, the supply of tomatoes has been good, except in some parts of Ontario and Quebec. Acreage planted this year was about the same as last. The decrease in pack is largely attributable to the labor shortage.

Scarcity of workers hampered canning operations in districts close to war industries. Plants in rural areas, which depend on the farms to supply the labor necessary for the two-month canning season, were not hit to the same extent.

Two-Week Scarcity

One large canning firm located near a big industrial centre reports that while its labor supply is now satisfactory, the situation was most critical for two weeks after institution of the new selective service regulations. Following the new job order the supply of labor appeared to dry up for about two weeks. The selective service office was appealed to and workers are again coming through. However, the shortage of labor during those two weeks meant the company had to discard the abnormally high total of 23 carloads of tomatoes.

Industrial Cafeterias, Ltd., wholly owned subsidiary of Honey Dew Ltd., formed to operate cafeterias at war plants, is now operating at John Inglis Co., Amalgamated Electric Co., Dominion Bridge Co., Border Cities Industries Ltd., Atlas Steel Co., Defense Industries Ltd., and in connection with various wartime housing projects. Further expansion is claimed to be under way.

Officers of Industrial Cafeterias include: E. P. Taylor, president; E. W. Bickle, vice-president; H. L. Walker, vice-president and general manager; D. H. Gibson, director. G. E. Menagh is assistant general manager.

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TOO LATE!

EVERY detail of battle must be planned in advance : : : planned for victory. When the zero hour arrives, it is too late to remedy fatal oversights : : : too late to revise plans . . . too late to correct blunders.

In business, too, executives must plan carefully : : : must plan each detail of the advance toward profit : : : must plan safe-guards against unexpected blows.

Credit losses are a major hazard. The advance toward profit may be proceeding rapidly, yet be brought to an abrupt halt and the gains suddenly destroyed by the failure of a large account.

Your credit department can gauge credit risks according to information available before goods are shipped. But the credit department cannot be charged with those large crippling losses which result from incidents occurring after credit has been approved.

Against that risk your Accounts Receivable need the protection of CREDIT INSURANCE. When you realize the protection which one of our policies affords to dividends . . . to working capital . . . to your credit standing with your own bank . . . the cost becomes negligible, the value evident.

For the sake of safety, investigate today: Telephone or write our nearest branch office.

Credit Insurance is tailored to fit the needs of your business. It guarantees payment of Accounts Receivable . . . guarantees reimbursement for losses caused by the insolvency of customers. Either your customers pay you . . . or we pay you.

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Dom. Foundries

Should Dominion Foundries & Steel be able to maintain its current dividend rate?

Dominion Foundries & Steel reported earnings in 1941 of $2.80 a share on its common, more than double those reported for 1940. Dividends for 1941 of $1.25 a share were earned more than twice on the basis of last year's earnings. Latest balance sheet shows a net equity on the common shares of $19.48, a progressive improvement over the past three years. Financial position is quite strong with no bank loans reported and working capital of $2.7 millions.

The company's earnings record and financial strength gives good promise of ability to continue payment of its current annual dividend rate on the common, even allowing for wide fluctuations in earnings as are prevalent in companies in the steel industry.

Ogilvie Flour

Will you please let me have your opinion on the common stock of Ogilvie Flour Mills. I am principally interested in companies that look as if they will continue to pay a fair dividend now and are likely to show better-than-average performance after the war.

Ogilvie Flour Mills common stock would appear to fit in with your requirements. Revenues of the company are derived from two sources: Investments and flour milling operations. Earnings have been well-developed and the company has paid dividends uninterruptedly since 1904. The company should continue to pay a fair dividend and it has at least an average, if not better than average, prospect after the war.

English Electric

Some information on English Electric would be appreciated. Has it covered class A dividends by a reasonable margin?

English Electric Co. of Canada reported earnings for 1941 equivalent to $2.52 a share on its class A, which compares with $3.04 a share for 1940. The company barely covered the $2.50 a share annual dividend rate in 1941. The company has not covered this dividend rate by a large margin for a number of years past. Its latest balance sheet indicates an equity on the combined A and B shares equivalent to $23.91 a share. Working capital is adequate although somewhat lacking in cash. This company makes a wide line of electrical equipment and Diesel engines which are used largely by mining companies, power plants, and pulp and paper mills. At present it is almost entirely engaged on war work.

Hamilton Bridge

Does the earnings background of Hamilton Bridge suggest the likelihood of dividends being paid?

Last year Hamilton Bridge Co. experienced the best year for earnings that has been reported since 1930. Net profits were 80 cents a share on the new common, compared with 67 cents a share in 1940 and deficits for preceding years. This was after substantially higher depreciation and taxes as well as heavy reserves. No dividends have been paid on the new common shares nor has any indication been given that a dividend is to be expected soon. It is quite possible that the company may prefer to strengthen its liquid position and pay off bank loans which amounted to $1.1 million at the end of 1941 before initiating common dividends.

Substantial amounts have been spent on new plant and equipment at the plants in Hamilton and Vancouver to handle important war orders. Assistance was obtained in this from the Dominion Government. It is expected that this year sales volume will continue high and substantial earning power should result even after allowance for heavier taxes and other charges.

Clyde Aircraft

Any recent information on Clyde Aircraft Mfg. would be appreciated.

Clyde Aircraft Mfg., Collingwood, Ont., has been under government control since last November at which time the company got into financial difficulty. Mr. John Glassco, of Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth & Nash, is plant controller on behalf of the Department of Munitions & Supply.

On Jan. 21, 1942, an Order in Council authorizing Munitions Minister Howe to make available to Clyde Aircraft a sum not exceeding $200,000 was tabled in the House of Commons. This order said that the company is manufacturing components of tanks and guns, and investigation indicated the condition of its financial affairs might "seriously handicap" production.

We weigh SHADOWS

Coming events, they say, cast their shadows before them. But shadows—especially of coming events—are frail, wavering, intangible. Busy men flatter themselves that they are being hardheaded, realistic, when they concentrate on immediate problems and close their eyes to shadows.

The shadows of coming events are, in a very real sense, the business of insurance. For these "shadows" are, in reality, the experience of the past projected into the future. What has happened to others may happen to you. Insurance calculates the chances and provides safeguards against the financial consequences of unfortunate events.

To this task your nearest Employers' representative brings a wealth of experience backed by a company with more than sixty years of successful effort gathered throughout the British Commonwealth and Empire and in the United States.

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E. L. Marshall,
Manager for Canada and Newfoundland.

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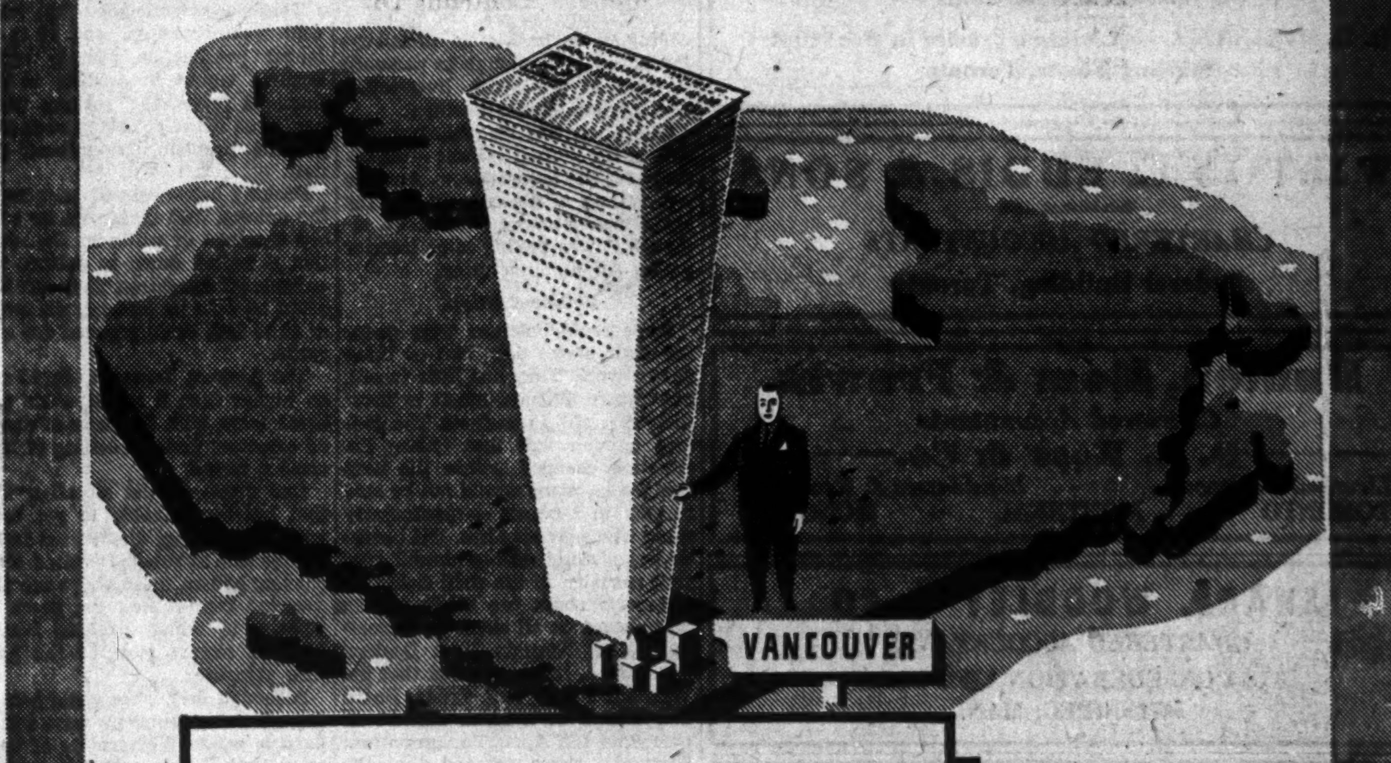

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WITH over 100,000 net paid daily, the Vancouver Daily Province has attained the highest per capita circulation in Canada.

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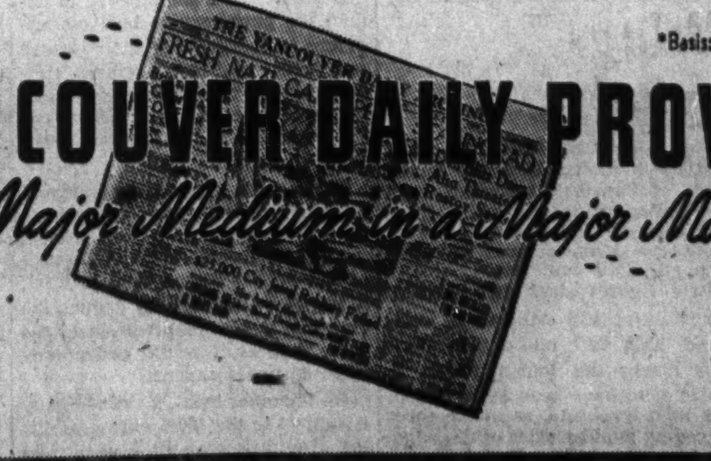
*Basis: 4 readers per paper



VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE
"The Major Medium in a Major Market!"

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Personal Application of Business Budgetting

Just now, in a rapidly changing world, the word "budgetting" is acquiring a new significance. Previously, it had been taken to mean merely careful planning of expenditure in relation to estimated income by corporation executives; and the careful budget aimed at saving money by buying advantageously, especially where cash payments for quantities of goods meant a very real saving in cost. Today this has been changed by the war, by new measures of taxation, and by the fact that quantity buying of many commodities is now regarded as the criminal offence of hoarding. But more than ever, the carefully administered budget becomes an advantage to the individual and to the government. To the individual because it enables him to meet his day-to-day obligations on time, without delay or confusion, and to the government because it means prompt payment of the taxes so urgently needed for the conduct of the war. The fact that nowadays income taxes are being collected "at source" might very well be taken as a reflection of the fact that the general public has not been educated in matters of personal finance and budgetting.

By the very nature of his day-to-day work the chartered accountant learns the planning of money transactions so extensively that to him budgetting becomes second nature. He discovers that many of the clients he serves, although capable business men and able administrators, individually fail to apply to their personal finances the rules they apply to the financing of their business. Many of them acquire personal debts and live in a state of financial uneasiness which they would regard as extremely prejudicial to the reputation of a business or commercial enterprise or industry with which they were connected.

In this respect the chartered accountant is able, and is frequently called upon to assist in the budgetting of personal incomes, especially when an individual wishes to purchase a house, plan investments, provide for his taxes, or review and extend his insurance structure. The established canons of budgetting which the chartered accountant preaches to his business clients are found to be equally applicable to personal finances.

One of a series of brief discussions of the work of the professional accountant.

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Securities Trade Brings $57.7 Millions Capital

Several points are noticeable in Canada's trade in securities with other countries for the first half of 1942. In the first place net sales of securities by Canada were $57.7 millions, almost five times the $12.2 millions reported for the same period of 1941.

There was a noticeable decline in sales of United States securities this year with the volume for the first half at $4.8 millions not much more than half of the $8.9 millions reported for the corresponding period a year ago. On the other hand, Canadian bond sales accounted for $53.8 millions of the total balance.

Practically all of the trade is carried on between Canada and the United States. A small amount of $200,000 is shown as a net repurchase of Canadian securities from the United Kingdom while there was a small balance of sales of about the same amount in trade with all other countries.

June figures show net sales of securities at $6.3 millions as compared with $7.7 millions in May. This marks the fourth month in which sales have been at an unusually high level and, as in the three preceding months, sales of Canadian bonds in the United States were a principal factor in the import of a capital which this net sale represents.

ADVERTISING DIRECTORS —

Appointment of two new directors by the advertising agency of Stevenson & Scott, Ltd., has just been announced. They are Miss Hazel Kelly and Arthur W. Houghton. Miss Kelly has been manager of the company's Toronto office for some time and is well known in advertising circles. Mr. Houghton, born and educated in London, Ont., has been active in advertising for more than 20 years. He recently joined Stevenson & Scott's Montreal office.

Meat Shortage Spreads To Smaller Centres

Packing House Employees Switch to Odd Jobs, Retail Butchers Face Problem of Survival as Beef Famine Lengthens

Last week, while Ottawa fumbled for a solution to the problem, the meat famine grew more acute.

From the larger cities which felt the impact first it spread to the smaller centres and became not only a shortage of beef, but of pork and lamb. Many retailers had a "priority list," reserving for regular customers what meat they could get.

Lamb, easier to obtain than beef, was offered in novel ways by some butchers. "Lamburger" — minced lamb—took the place of hamburger. Shoulder lamb was rolled, skewered and tied to take the place of rib roasts of beef.

There was no surplus of fresh poultry, and prices were too high for the rank and file of the people to use it as a meat substitute.

In Toronto, skilled beef butchers employed by the big packing houses were still drawing their pay, but were spending their time at such odd jobs as whitewashing and cleaning, were out helping farmers harvest, or were loafing around home.

There was nothing for them to do in their own line. The packers, whose selling prices are under a ceiling, were unable to offer buying prices high enough to persuade farmers to part with live cattle, which are not under a ceiling.

One plant was slaughtering only 15% of the normal volume—this entirely for the armed forces. Another was killing no animals fit for the armed forces or the retail trade, although it was getting some inferior grades for manufacturing.

Retailers' Plight

Some retail butchers were opening their stores only two or three days a week. They had little to sell, but wanted their customers to know they were still in business. The general opinion was that unless the situation changed within the next few weeks, many would not be able to stay in business — particularly those who rent premises. The butcher was already calling himself "the first casualty in the food field."

Reports about the black market were heard on all sides. At a meeting of the Toronto Meat Dealers' Association, it was charged that the Wartime Prices and Trade Board had known of a black market on beef since last April. The group sent Ottawa a sharp demand that the present ceiling be lifted.

Acute in Toronto, the meat famine was nearly as bad in Montreal, and was felt in varying degrees throughout the nation. Even in Winnipeg, on the doorstep of the western cattle country, the butcher's cupboard was bare.

Somewhat more fortunate than those in the big cities were butchers in the small towns, who were closer to farmer-producers and were buying direct, by-passing the packers.

Selling at Loss

Butchers in the cities were also making sorties to the country to dicker for livestock. Not a few were willing to pay for live cattle prices which meant they would take a loss on the transaction, selling the dressed meat under the price ceiling.

By so doing they hoped to tide themselves over the present period and keep their trade.

Others were buying beef from drovers. Rumor had it that in some of these cases, while the invoice to be returned to W.P.T.B. showed the legal ceiling price, extra money changed hands furtively on the side.

Beef for the armed forces in eastern Canada was mostly being brought from the West, where it was purchased by military agencies.

Tanners were beginning to worry. 'If there are no cattle killed, there will be no hides.

When Winter Comes

There was some hope that when cold weather comes and it is no longer possible to pasture cattle, farmers would be willing to sell them at prices the packers could pay, even if the government doesn't get the problem straightened out first.

Packing house executives were of the opinion that there was no serious shortage of cattle in Canada—that it boiled down to getting the animals off the farms. They felt this could be done by offering the farmer 10 to 10½ cents a pound for live cattle.

The packers, however, could not go higher than 9 to 9¼ cents and break even, with the price of dressed carcasses under a ceiling of 15¾ cents a pound.

One angle of the situation was that butchers, unable to get beef, were buying hogs direct from farmers for sale at retail. Diverted from packing houses, these hogs were also diverted from filling the needs of Britain, to which packing houses have to export most of the hogs they slaughter.

Although they were going behind day after day, butchers were trying hard to retain the services of their employees. There was not only a beef shortage, but a manpower shortage. They realized if they let their help go now, they might find it impossible to get help later, when and if the meat business improved.

For this same reason, employees of the packing houses felt fairly sure their pay would continue.

Officials Explain Basis Of War Insurance Cost

Some Firms May Deduct Premiums as Straight Business Expense While Others, in 100% Excess Profits Category, May Deduct Part

Further official explanation of the workings of the new war risk insurance plan shows that, for income tax purposes, under certain circumstances companies will be allowed to treat the entire premium paid as a business expense, or deduction from taxable income, while others will only be permitted a portion of the premium as an expense.

Business firms are allowed to deduct the premiums as business expenses for purposes of their income and excess profits tax returns, subject only to the limitation that no taxpayer is to secure a greater advantage than if his tax rate were 40%.

This means that, if a company were not subject to the 100% excess profits tax (but rather was subject to the 18% income tax and the 22% excess profits tax on total profits), it would be entitled to deduct the war risk insurance premium in the same way as it would deduct any other business expense.

On the other hand, if the company is subject to the 100% excess profits tax, it will only be allowed to treat a portion of the war risk insurance premium as a business expense, that portion being such amount of the premium as produces a reduction in taxes equal to 40% of the premium.

Reason for Provision

This provision was adopted in the interests of equality as between taxpayers and to prevent business concerns in the excess profits bracket from securing coverage under the scheme by a mere reduction in the 100% tax which they would otherwise pay to the government.

To have allowed the premium as an expense in all cases, with the 100% excess profits tax, would have meant that taxpayers in the 100% bracket would be able to secure coverage at no net cost to themselves other than the relinquishment of their right to the refundable portion of the tax which they would otherwise have paid, officials declare.

Niagara Wire Weaving Co. paid a dividend of 25 cents a share on Sept. 30 to shareholders of record Sept. 17. This marks a reduction from previous quarterly payments this year at a 50 cents rate. This company depends for its main market on the newsprint industry. It paid $2 a share in the year ended March 31, 1942, and earned $2.25 a share.

Marketing Act Upheld in B. C.

Centralized Marketing Held Beneficial in Okanagan Belt

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — The general policy of farm marketing control in British Columbia has been upheld in the voluminous report made by Judge A. M. Harper after an exhaustive enquiry into the operations of the National Products Marketing (B.C.) Act.

Judge Harper found that a great majority of the growers were in favor of a continuance of the compulsory co-operative system which has been the basis of market control in the Okanagan fruit country, in the lower mainland potato growing region and elsewhere.

He found that in the Okanagan the plan had worked admirably with a maximum of results and a minimum of friction, but he recommended drastic changes in the general organization of the coast board, which he criticized for failure to publish the Clyne report some years ago and for other causes.

Wider Representation

The chairman of the royal commission which conducted the investigation recommends that jurisdiction of the provincial board be enlarged to give a right of appeal from all rulings of subordinate boards and urges the appointment of a full-time merchandising expert as chairman of the provincial board.

He believes, also, that consumers should be granted the right to be heard on questions regarding vegetable prices and he believes that all vegetable quotas should be discontinued until after the war; that tenant farmers should have the right to vote in electing marketing board personnel.

The judge emphasizes the necessity of constitutional amendments as recommended in the Sirois report to place the country's marketing problems on a permanent basis.

"The policy of central selling has been proved by experience to have given the grower an equal bargaining position with distributional agencies," he states. "Having been tested and having been proved that in this way the grower can make contact with the ultimate consumer, with increased bargaining powers in competitive markets, it calls for continuous effort in an endeavor to place the solution of the problem of distribution upon a firm foundation.

"Unrestricted competition of grower against grower has been demonstrated, in the past experience of the Okanagan growers, to lead to financial disaster."

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Nelson's Victory in WPB Smoothes Path for Canada

Strengthened Position of U. S. Production Chief Seen Big Factor in Easing Flow of Supplies to Dominion's Munitions Plants — Business Leaders Join W. P. B.

By **ROBERT T. ELSON**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Canadian war industry should benefit by the recent reorganization of the War Production Board which appears to have confirmed Donald Nelson in his position as "boss" of the munitions and supply setup.

A few weeks ago the experts on administration politics were about to write Nelson out of the picture and elevate General Brehon B. Somervell, chief of the services of supply as the industrial war czar. Somervell is no less important to the future of war production but Nelson seems destined to remain as the No. 1 man—at least for the time being.

Nelson strengthened his position by moving ahead and drafted Ferdinand Eberstadt, New York financier and formerly chairman of the Army and Navy Munitions Board as Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board. As his other vice-chairman, Nelson named Charles E. Wilson, president of General Electric. Eberstadt controls allocations of materials, their flow to the plants, etc. while Wilson bosses production itself.

The appointments followed close on the heels of the nomination of William M. Jeffers (see cut) as rubber czar, to handle a section of the production front which has come under heavy fire. How Jeffers, who is president of the Union Pacific Railroad, will fill the job which demands close control of trucking operations, remains to be seen. But U. S. business recognizes his ability and integrity, his railroad operations have been outstanding and his addition to Nelson's squad is generally believed to be a further source of strength for his new chief.

All this is good news for Canada because our Munitions and Supply people here have had cordial relations with Nelson throughout and less close contact with the Army and Navy Munitions Board, which appears likely to disappear except for a small organization without any "big name" chief. This simplifies the administration setup down here.

Theoretically Canada has equal standing with United States firms in respect to procurement and priorities for essential materials to fulfil war contracts. Actually, however, the Dominion has to maintain a continual agitation—or rather, salesmanship, to use a better word—to keep Canada's position before the Army and Navy procurement officers. There has been more difficulty in selling the uniformed services than the War Production Board. Nelson has always been willing to help.

Under the new setup Nelson will deal directly with the Combined Chiefs of Staff who set the over-all objectives. Wilson will see that the production schedules are so set up that the material is on hand when needed. Eberstadt, who previously set the Army and Navy production goals along with the service chiefs on the munition board, is charged with the responsibility of seeing that material flows to the factories so that Wilson's schedules can be met.

Nelson was principally under fire for the shortages that were allowed to develop in critical materials. Eberstadt now has to take over here and the priorities system will probably give way within a few weeks to complete allocation. At one period one difficulty in priorities was that there had been so many orders issued that low priority orders were simply valueless. Allocation will make for more rigid distribution—but more efficient production.

Wilson's broad outlook on industrial matters gained from his experience with an international firm like General Electric, which has affiliates in Canada, should help Mr. Howe's men in their continual fight for equal treatment.

Nelson's retention of top authority in the light of his previous attitude seems to guarantee a sympathetic understanding of our materials problem—for much of Canadian war industry is dependent upon supplies from the United States.

Of significance to Canadian war production is the recent strengthening of Donald Nelson's position as head of the U. S. War Production Board. Newcomer to WPB is W. M. Jeffers (right), president of the Union Pacific Railroad, appointed to handle U. S. rubber problems.

Meat Supply Impasse

Three Drastic Measures Could Relieve Situation

By **GORDON L. SMITH**

OTTAWA. — Already serious, Canada's meat situation promises to get worse before it starts to get better.

That is the conclusion that one reaches after talking with key authorities at Ottawa and elsewhere. For a time at least beef may get much scarcer and may never again reach normal supply so long as the war lasts. In other lines, however, more immediate hope is offered and in three to six months the threat of purely vegetarian dinners for all may be lifted.

Meat—Not Beef

So much stress has been laid on beef in recent publicity that the public may have been led to believe that this is the only line affected. Authorities are quick to point out this mistake. All meats, they say, are competitive. Normally, if beef rises and pork is stationary, housewives will adjust their buying accordingly. Before the war Canadians consumed about 65 pounds of each per capita. In addition they would vary this diet with a little lamb and mutton, about eight pounds per capita, and a still smaller amount of poultry.

To those charged with the responsibility of feeding both our domestic population and continuing a large food export to Great Britain, the problem is to maintain a total meat supply, not necessarily hold the various prewar proportions or prewar quality. The main thing is adequate volume.

Background of the present meat crisis has been badly tangled. In some quarters we have been told there are plenty of beef cattle in the country, but farmers are disgruntled over current prices and are refusing to sell; that the whole thing is artificial and will clear itself overnight. Others maintain that feed lots and pastures are bare, all available cattle having been exported to the United States.

Claims Exaggerated

Both claims seem to have been greatly exaggerated. Careful investigation by The Financial Post indicates that there are probably almost as many cattle in Canada today as there ever were and at least twice the peak prewar hog population. Under ordinary circumstances meat would be cheap, good and plentiful.

Actually, the country is facing an acute scarcity. Rigid rationing and drastic measures against bootlegging are certainly not improbable. Only prompt and unusual if not unorthodox measures can hope to correct the present trend. A general meat scarcity has been developing for over six months and with the best of luck it will take at least that long to work any permanent improvement.

Five major factors contributed to the present peculiar situation. These are:

1. Export of cattle to the United States.
2. A big meat demand by the armed services in Canada.
3. Sharp increase in domestic civilian meat consumption since the beginning of the war.
4. Record war exports of bacon to Great Britain.
5. Lack of definite official cattle expansion programme since the start of the war.

Almost any of those five factors would have been enough to upset the always delicate balance between supply and demand in the Canadian meat situation, and any two would have been sufficient to cause scarcity. When all five operate, as they have operated in the last 18 months, then the general situation becomes alarming.

Most of the cattle export story is well known.

After prolonged negotiations with Washington and in spite of stiff opposition from American cattle raising interests, Canada was successful in getting the United States cattle market partially reopened in a special trade agreement signed not long before the war. In this, Canada and Mexico shared a quota of about 225,000 head of cattle a year, at half the regular duty. Canadian cattlemen were exceedingly glad to get this extra market, claiming that such was necessary to keep the industry in a healthy shape. The quota was divided into four quarters and when filled the regular duty of three cents a pound applied to the next quarter open. Canada's share of this total was about 85% and was largely for animals of finished or close to finished weight.

Beef Not a War Product

Shortly after the outbreak of war factors Nos. 2 and 3 began to come into play and after the fall of Denmark, Great Britain's chief prewar import supply of bacon and other food products, factor No. 4 began to be felt. Citizens were asked to switch voluntarily from pork consumption to other meats.

Factor No. 5, the lack of a definite beef policy has handicapped the Canadian industry right from the day that war was declared. In defense of the authorities, it must be stated that the beef end of the meat business, in contrast to pork or bacon and other food lines like cheese and salmon, is primarily a domestic problem. Canada is not shipping large quantities of beef to Britain and in this respect production is not generally regarded as a war product.

With bacon, cheese and salmon, the British authorities stepped into the picture early. They wanted all three and in enormous quantities to feed their own besieged civilian population and their armed forces. Just as with shells, guns and other munitions they offered long-term contracts at stipulated prices. Producers were encouraged to go ahead and expand production, knowing in advance what their gross returns were going to be.

With beef cattle, on the other hand, production of which is a much longer term proposition than hogs, farmers could only proceed on the not too certain assurance that when their animals were ready for the butcher, the price would be profitable. At the end of the first great war, as thousands of them still well remember, such a policy had cost them very heavy losses, hence the lack of substantial beef cattle expansion so far in this war.

Three Solutions For Meat Problem

	Time Required
One — Increase Beef Cattle	Three Years
Two—Increase Hog Output	Nine Months
Three—Prohibit Sale of Veal	Six Months

Any or all of these solutions would ultimately free Canada from its meat muddle, but the latter two would do it most rapidly and are gaining increasing support.

U. S. Export

To date this year, Canadian farmers have exported about 120,000 head of live cattle to the United States and for these cattle they have received a price of about 2½ cents a pound higher than if they had sold them on the domestic market. The total shipped will be almost exactly the equivalent to the amount of beef consumed by the armed forces in Canada this year, and it almost exactly balances, too, the extra amount of meat that Canadian civilians are eating as compared with the average of prewar.

The reason for this extra consumption, of course, is due to the fact that literally thousands of these civilians today are engaged in hard physical work, making munitions, getting out timber, building ships and producing steel. Before the war the greater part of these people were in school or in office jobs or unemployed. In any case their meat consumption was very much less.

Embargo Would Have Helped

Had an embargo been promptly placed on the export of live cattle from last January, the 120,000 head saved would have greatly eased the domestic meat situation, but meat would still have been scarce because we could spare no pork from our guaranteed exports to Britain, and the increase in civilian consumption, plus the meat needed for soldiers, sailors and airmen in training at home, was double the export of live cattle.

But in any case we did not place an embargo on live cattle and the animals have vanished. Furthermore, their vanishing was more important even than the substantial total involved would indicate. A considerable portion of these cattle did not carry as much weight as they would have under normal conditions.

Usually Canadian farmers fatten them to at least 900 pounds each before exporting, for the simple reason that once the carcass is built on a steer or any other meat animal, final fattening gains are put on relatively cheaply. Had farmers been sure the market would not break, they would have been still adding weight to many of these cattle and it would not have been too late to have held them back. But fearing a drop in price and an embargo on exports, producers rushed unfinished stock to the United States.

To stop this rush an embargo was advocated early last summer. It is understood that Chairman Donald Gordon of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board was one of the chief sponsors. Government officials, however, apparently fearing farmer more than consumer criticism, first refused any embargo, then later, as consumer interest was aroused, agreed on a compromise.

This compromise, it is now frankly admitted, satisfied no one. A complicated scheme of export control through a government buying agency was set up. Some exports were permitted and some were not.

In the producer's mind there arose a natural but probably unfounded suspicion that there was unfair discrimination, that some were favored at the expense of others. This was the situation at the end of the third quarter. Now at the beginning of the final quarter authorities are facing the following facts:

1. We have lost 120,000 cattle to the United States.

2. The American market, if open, would net the Canadian cattle raiser 2½ cents a pound above the Canadian level.

3. We are at the natural low point for the season for hog markets and facing a deficit in our export bacon quota to Great Britain.

4. We are trying to increase our relatively insignificant lamb production, hence ewes that would normally go to market will be retained for breeding and temporarily, therefore, meat production of this sort will decline.

5. With the greatest grain crops in the history of Canada, delivery of wheat rigidly restricted, good pastures, and a recently

(Continued on page 20)

See Coupon Banking For U. S. Rationing

British Bank Rationing Urged to Reduce Burden of Coupon System

By **ROBERT T. ELSON**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States is testing the British method of "ration-banking" as a necessary preliminary to the much wider-extension of rationing throughout the United States. At the same time the office of Price Administration has placed an order for 150 million copies of War Ration Book No. 2, first of the series of all-purpose ration books for the future.

These are all necessary steps to the extension of nation-wide coupon rationing of sugar and gasoline to other essential commodities that may before another year passes include meat, clothing and perhaps shoes. Experience has shown that the complete machinery for coupon rationing must now be planned months in advance.

The "ration-banking" system, which will be tested in the Albany, Troy and Schenectady area, follows closely on the British model. Under this plan merchants and distributors deposit the consumer's coupons in the bank and draw cheques against these deposits for orders to replenish supplies. In Britain, use of this system through the "Big Five" banks has enabled the British Government to hold down on personnel necessary to handle the detail of rationing.

The actual working of this system in Britain, say U. S. officials, is simplicity itself. They cite the example of a merchant tailor who deposits first his customer's coupons in his bank and then draws his cheque for new goods for civilian supplies against these deposits. Clothing manufacturers can honor the cheque and ship supplies as available.

There is only one catch in it—unlike other banking accounts, the ration account cannot be overdrawn no matter how good the credit. To prevent it, a close check is kept on all accounts and unfinished inventories.

Leon Henderson OPA Administrator believes that the successful adoption of a similar system in the United States would relieve a tremendous burden of detail from the 30,000 local ration boards now swamped with work. Some idea of the burden involved is given in OPA's estimate that each week more than 130 million sugar and 150 million gasoline coupons are put into circulation.

Profiteering by Nazis

German Profits at 150% of Boom Year

Special Correspondence to The Financial Post

LONDON (by cable): In contrast to Britain and Canada where industry, despite capacity operations, is showing less profit than in peacetime, war profiteering by German industry has become a normal practice and is increasing on a colossal scale, evidence now available here reveals.

At the beginning of the war, the German excess profits tax was theoretically 100%. Actually, huge profits were piled up even with EPT set at that figure.

This was revealed when, after a decree of June, 1941, putting a heavy tax on dividends of over 6%, German companies hurriedly inflated their capital and revealed part of the huge hidden reserves that they had accumulated. For example, Deutsche Waffen und Munitionsfabriken A. G. wrote up its capital by 300%; its branch company Duerrener Metallwerke A. G. by 400%. I. G. Farbenindustrie raised its capital from 940 million reichsmarks to 1,205 million reichsmarks. The German press reported over 60% of the total capital increase had been drawn from hidden reserves.

Yet even this hidden escape from EPT does not tell the full story. A March, 1942, decree, in effect, legalized war profiteering in Germany.

It provided that standard profits in Germany should be calculated on a basis of 1938 profits—that is, the period chosen was that closest to the outbreak of war when German industry was already mobilized for war and already making huge profits. For example, in 1938 Deutsche Waffen und Munitionsfabriken A. G. was able to pay a 7% dividend, Daimlerbenz A. G. 7½%, I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. 8%.

While British businessmen were content to earn the genuine peacetime profits of 1935 to 1937 or less, German industrialists had to be offered what are, in fact, the wartime profits of 1938.

Even this could not satisfy German industry and a new decree fixed standard profits not at the 1938 level but at 150% of 1938 profits.

The following examples show the great increase even in the published profits of German armament firms:

I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. in 1938 had a net profit of 55.2 million reichsmarks and in 1941 a profit of 70 million reichsmarks; Daimlerbenz in 1938 reported a net profit of 2.1 million reichsmarks compared with the 1941 report of 4.6 million reichsmarks; Siemens und Halske in 1938-39 had a net profit of 11.6 million reichsmarks and in 1941 12.9 million reichsmarks.

In addition to the fact that Nazi industrialists now pay no EPT on profits up to 150% of 1938 profits, even on profits above that figure they pay, by a March, 1942 decree, only 85% EPT. This compares with the British system whereby industrialists pay 100% on every penny of extra earnings due to the war.

In March, 1942, the German Government offered armament firms complete escape

(Continued on page 20)

Plane Production Under the Ground

With other representatives of the business, magazine, farm paper, trade and technical newspapers, daily newspapers and press associations of Canada, H. Napier Moore is now in England surveying at first hand the weapons, training and efficiency of Canada's overseas forces. Here he reports on phases of Britain's industrial effort.

By **H. NAPIER MOORE**
Editor, Maclean's Magazine

BRISTOL (by cable): I spent the past week visiting western England war factories including one which, if description were permitted, would take the pen of a Jules Verne or H. G. Wells to describe. It is 90 ft. below the earth's surface, covering an incredibly vast acreage, with shops created in caverns of solid rock. It is equipped with modern Canadian, United States and British machinery and has perfect ventilating and heating systems.

The latest equipment is a huge canteen capable of feeding an army of workers. Not only is it a triumph of engineering skill but also an example of scientific research. Sewage is pumped to the surface and treated for the extraction of gases on which it is hoped to drive the factory's service automobiles.

In other factories I witnessed the production of planes, aircraft engines and various types of guns. One particular engine plant visited is operating on a colossal scale, and its production is impressive.

In other places, to the Canadian eye, methods seem to embrace an undue percentage of hand operations and the assembly line technique is not as North America knows it. But there are reasons for this. Overseas machinery deliveries are now remarkably good but at the time the factories were erected or expanded deliveries were uncertain.

They could not wait for the latest equipment. A desirable dispersal policy necessarily controls assembly line methods. Many factories, particularly in this area, had no local reservoir of skilled engineering labor such as the highly industrialized North and Midlands had.

Small proportions of key men were diverted to train local, inexperienced labor—largely girls. This training was expedited by breaking down operations to phases within the capacity of the learners.

But production of all the factories I visited is away beyond the targets set. I did not encounter one holdup through lack of parts or materials. Factory superintendents agreed that reversion to the week-end holiday had pronounced results in increased production. Average hours are 62 for men and 56 for women. Mr. Bevin told us he hopes to reduce this to a maximum of 52.

In one Royal Ordnance factory, which was bare ground two years ago, 70% of the employees are girls in their early twenties. Of these 34% were from small candy, biscuit, glove and hosiery plants, and the rest had never seen inside of a factory before. They were shop assistants, domestic workers, barmaids, waitresses, etc. Most of their operations are in anti-aircraft guns and 2-pounders, and production is considerably beyond their target with remarkably few spoils.

Incidentally test firing of anti-aircraft guns is part of the town's community life. Inhabitants going about their daily affairs take a lively, unabated interest in the firing, saying repeatedly, "Okay, there's another good'un." In this ordnance plant all vacant land is used for growing vegetables and officials proudly displayed herds of pigs and flocks of geese ultimately destined for the factory canteen.

In all the plants we visited I was impressed by the health and cheerfulness of the workers. Welfare work is exceedingly well handled. Factories outside of cities are busily erecting housing districts—dormitories for single men, and cottages for married men. There are splendid recreation halls and sports fields. Employees are encouraged to grow foodstuffs, a vital factor inseparable from industrial production.

During our stay in Bristol scores of citizens called on us to express their gratitude to Canada for the aid sent during the blitz days which are still a subject of everyday conversation. I visited the Women's Voluntary Service depot here which was stocked with clothing from Canada. I saw a family of small children who were victims of a nearby hit-and-run raid being outfitted entirely with Canadian clothing. During the days of 1940-1941, when bombing was intensive, supplies from Canadian organizations proved invaluable. The Bristol people don't forget. Incidentally there are posters all over this city which say: "Toronto, Canada, wiped out diphtheria completely—what they can do we can do."

In this article the editor of Maclean's Magazine describes one of the vast underground plants in which Britain is turning out planes to beat the Axis. The subterranean factory is complete, even to a huge canteen for employees.

Only WAR RISK Insurance Will Protect You Against Fire Caused by Enemy Action

Every citizen and company should obtain full details regarding WAR RISK Insurance scheme announced by the Dominion Government.

This one important point we can make clear here: Your ordinary fire insurance does not give protection against damage by fire caused by enemy action. And there are other points about which you should be informed.

Any Royal-Liverpool Group agent will gladly give full information regarding this new scheme and take care of your requirements. Call one NOW!

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ROYAL-LIVERPOOL INSURANCE GROUPS

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Queen Insurance Co. of America
Newark Fire Insurance Company
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The Pioneer Insurance Company
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Head Office in Canada: Montreal

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Head Office: Guardian Bldg., 240 St. James St. West., Montreal

Small Fires Cause Over 24,000 Claims

Small claims for fire losses are a continual source of irritation to the fire insurance companies. These claims often entail as much expense and trouble as considerably larger ones.

In 1941, according to the statistical summary of the Dominion Fire Commissioner, there were approximately 48,000 fires with a loss of less than $25, exclusive of British Columbia whose figures were not available.

Insurance claims were made in 24,805 cases. The majority of these claims were in Ontario and Quebec, the numbers being 8,285 in Ontario and 14,119 in Quebec.

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Manager

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THE QUEBEC FIRE
ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC, P.Q.
G. H. HENDERSON, Chief Agent and Secretary

BRANCH OFFICES
Montreal, Saint John, Quebec, Winnipeg, Vancouver

Not unusual . . . TYPICAL

My dear J. Montreal — 1942

Thanks for your letter and the enclosed cheque.

Will you express my sincere thanks to the Union Assurance Society of London. It is human nature to raise h—— when you don't get what we think we should have, and then to forget to pass along the odd "bouquet" when we are pleased with things. Will you tell them that I have been very much satisfied with their handling of my insurance matters, they seem to be a very nice organization to do business with.

Yours sincerely,

Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited
The Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Limited
The Canada Accident & Fire Assurance Company
Union Assurance Society Ltd., of London, England

Head Office for Canada: 388 ST. JAMES ST. WEST, MONTREAL

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FIRE - CASUALTY - AUTOMOBILE - INLAND TRANSPORTATION

Canada's Score on Fire Losses

Etobicoke Township, Ont., Has Lowest Loss for 1941

Etobicoke Township in Ontario earned the distinction of having the lowest per capita fire loss among municipalities with a population of 10,000 or over in 1941.

The township's figure of five cents per capita was the lowest reported for any municipality for some years, and considerably below the 13 cents established by Chatham in 1940 the low record for that year. The low mark in 1939 was 11 cents set by Medicine Hat, Alberta and Forest Hill Village, Ontario.

Chatham Ont., last year's prize winner showed a jump from 13 cents to 61 cents per capita this year.

Second place in 1941 was taken by East York Township, Ontario, where the loss was 15 cents, a substantial drop from the 23 cents figure shown for 1940. In 1940, second place was taken by Stratford, Ont. with a per capita loss of 17 cents. Stratford's loss in 1941, however, was 59 cents.

Brandon, Man. had the third lowest figure in 1941 at 22 cents, a distinct improvement from the 83 cents figure for 1940.

Other municipalities with low loss records included York Township, Ont.—24 cents, Regina, Sask.—29 cents and Prince Albert, Sask. 32 cents.

The highest per capita loss occurred at Saint John N.B. with a figure of $26.52, compared with $2.49 in the previous year. Two large fires there during the year were responsible, one was the military barracks, with a loss of $824,090, and the other a hardware warehouse with a loss of $411,932. Sydney, N.S. had the second highest per capita loss at $13.12 compared with $3.59 in 1940. A fire in a woodworking plant accounted for $209.666 and another store fire for $102,066.

In the accompanying table, the figures gathered by W. L. Clairmont, Dominion Fire Commissioner, have been obtained partly from fire chiefs' and partly from fire marshals' offices. Those for British Columbia, Alberta, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island from the provincial fire marshals. Those for Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan from municipal fire chiefs except in the case of the Ontario cities of Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Toronto and Windsor, figures for which were obtained from the fire marshal's office.

FIRE LOSSES IN MUNICIPALITIES WHERE POPULATION EXCEEDS 10,000

	Total Property Loss 1941	Loss per Capita 1941	Loss per Capita 1940	Loss per Capita 1939
	$	$	$	$
Ontario:				
Belleville	8,646	0.57	2.44	3.47
Brantford	21,360	0.67	5.32	0.70
Brockville	14,283	1.37	...	...
Chatham	10,433	0.61	0.13	4.52
Cornwall	10,617	0.77	1.30	1.41
East York Twp.	6,041	0.15	0.23	0.29
Etobicoke Twp.	614	0.05	1.08	0.39
Forest Hill Village	10,114	0.83	0.37	0.11
Fort William	33,040	1.10	2.01	2.48
Galt	17,151	1.14	0.29	0.96
Guelph	77,853	3.39	1.26	2.20
Hamilton	368,850	2.24	1.82	1.75
Kingston	22,539	0.76	2.77	4.53
Kirkland Lake	13,464	0.59	2.17	1.04
Kitchener	23,711	0.70	0.27	1.07
London	85,644	1.11	0.89	1.10
Niagara Falls	16,456	0.83	0.45	2.79
North Bay	17,958	1.12	1.93	1.41
Oshawa	25,794	0.98	0.23	0.83
Ottawa	529,590	3.12	1.99	1.66
Owen Sound	33,471	2.48	19.08	8.89
Pembroke	......	...	0.79	1.34
Peterborough	44,566	1.76	0.40	1.35
Port Arthur	39,290	1.61	3.38	1.26
St. Catharines	24,453	0.80	1.47	0.65
St. Thomas	14,534	0.81	2.55	0.44
Sarnia	27,469	1.53	0.34	0.74
Sault Ste. Marie	139.947	5.33	0.98	2.68
Scarboro Twp.	23,751	1.02	0.76	0.94
Stratford	9,999	0.59	0.17	0.17
Sudbury	33,333	1.04	0.68	1.13
Timmins	21,736	0.75	7.41	3.17
Toronto	1,684,287	2.56	1.71	1.56
Welland	15,227	1.19	1.16	0.65
Windsor	56,153	0.54	2.49	1.60
Woodstock	7,236	0.59	0.49	0.56
York Township	19,040	0.24	0.21	0.24
Quebec:				
Cap de la Madeleine	10,105	0.85	1.31	0.62
Chicoutimi	33,050	2.07	2.73	1.48
Drummondville	60,495	5.76	4.76	0.55
Granby	77,110	5.45	2.46	3.11
Hull	33,085	1.01	0.72	0.85
Joliette	33,590	2.65	4.44	14.47
Jonquière	30,485	2.21	4.44	2.25
Lachine	77,085	3.87	1.12	5.15
Levis	21,125	1.77	2.43	3.05
Montreal	2,786,325	3.13	1.20	0.88
Outremont	75,710	2.54	2.22	1.72
Quebec	707,340	4.78	2.78	3.63
Rouyn	......	...	...	12.67
St. Hyacinthe	28,165	1.59	0.59	0.58
St. Jean	72,610	5.35	0.71	14.60
St. Jerome	37,210	3.30	2.68	1.08
Shawinigan Falls	37,230	1.84	0.33	1.84
Sherbrooke	106,695	2.99	1.94	2.75
Sorel	38,730	3.17	0.67	3.49
Thetford Mines	15,290	1.20	1.25	0.41
Three Rivers	116,525	2.79	0.96	0.35
Valleyfield	31,775	1.87	1.38	2.05
Verdun	44,980	0.68	1.37	0.77
Westmount	34,675	1.39	1.49	2.49
Manitoba:				
Brandon	3,963	0.22	0.83	0.60
St. Boniface	19,597	1.09	1.05	1.16
Winnipeg	360,666	1.60	1.02	1.15
Saskatchewan:				
Moose Jaw	11,662	0.57	0.40	1.59
Prince Albert	3,981	0.32	4.00	0.36
Regina	17,667	0.29	2.38	0.19
Saskatoon	24,162	0.57	0.64	1.80
Alberta:				
Calgary	403,784	4.63	0.84	0.76
Edmonton	273,903	2.96	4.50	1.56
Lethbridge	8,309	0.58	0.33	0.21
Medicine Hat	5,095	0.49	0.23	0.11
British Columbia:				
New Westminster	10,632	0.49	6.21	4.77
North Vancouver	......	...	0.31	0.38
Trail	......	...	0.45	0.43
Vancouver	311,502	1.15	0.65	1.52
Victoria	71,886	1.68	0.36	1.74
Nova Scotia:				
Dartmouth	8,592	0.79	1.26	1.45
Glace Bay	44,601	1.78	12.00	1.60
Halifax	153,569	2.22	1.49	6.99
New Glasgow	......	...	1.36	3.20
Sydney	368,531	13.12	3.59	5.46
Truro	44,991	4.32	...	...
New Brunswick:				
Fredericton	......	...	1.82	15.55
Moncton	12,504	0.56	7.44	6.39
Saint John	1,328,028	26.52	2.49	2.40
Prince Edward Island:				
Charlottetown	150,688	10.42	1.50	2.15

Pressure of War Increases Industrial Fire Hazards

Manufacturing plants working on war orders under pressure to turn out an ever increasing volume of goods face a great many fire hazards some of which are largely controllable.

The controllable hazards can be overcome to a large extent by proper placement of first aid fire extinguishing devices and the formation of efficient plant fire brigades.

Difficult to Control

Hazards more difficult to control are due in the main to high pressure schedules, as for instance:

Equipment is frequently overloaded and under present day speeds is more subject to accidents which may result in fire.

Maintenance operations are sometimes deferred, due to shortage of labor and equipment. This causes fire and plant shutdowns to a degree never experienced in normal times.

Much of the help available is inexperienced. Bringing new hands into industry places the onus of watching plant and machinery on many people not fully aware of the hazards.

Malicious damage and incendiarism may be a latent hazard of tremendous proportions.

Inspection Essential

Constant vigilance is essential to maintain production especially at bottleneck points of operations, to ensure that production schedules will not be broken. This can be accomplished only by frequent and thorough inspection of the premises, equipment and processes.

THE OLDEST
INSURANCE OFFICE
IN THE WORLD

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD
FOUNDED 1710
FIRE AND CASUALTY

Robert Lynch Stailing, Mgr. for Canada
TORONTO

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

Smokers Cause 30% of Fires

Total 13,993 in 1941 With Loss of $1.3 Millions

Careless smokers in Canada in 1941 caused 13,993 fires, about three times as many as those due to any other single cause and more than 30% of the total. Most of these fires were small, the average loss being a little over $97. For some years, smokers have led all other causes of fires. The trend has been particularly evident with the increase in cigarette smoking and the spread of smoking among women.

The next most frequent cause of fires was stoves, furnaces, boilers and smoke pipes. These fires, most numerous in the winter time, totalled 4,881 with a loss of over $2 millions. With an average loss of $446 the damage done by each of these fires was substantially higher than those in the previous classification Defective chimneys and flues were responsible for 45,585 fires with a loss of $1.3 million.

Fires due to unknown causes totalled 5,750 with a loss of $12.1 millions.

Classification of causes of fires in Canada in 1941 with the numbers and total loss is shown in the following table:

Causes Reported	Number of Fires	Property Loss
		$
Smokers	13,993	1,371,079
Stoves, furnaces, boilers	4,881	2,189,830
Chimneys and flues	4,585	1,325,701
Matches	2,806	430,866
Electrical wiring, etc.	2,748	1,710,871
Hot ashes, coals	2,735	424,026
Lightning	1,585	757,450
Sparks on roof	1,584	326,316
Petroleum and products	1,145	1,073,591
Lights, Non-electric	958	200,772
Exposure fires	952	1,562,666
Spontaneous	386	873,351
Incendiarism	183	267,971
Picture film	14	12,011
Miscellaneous known	4,304	3,159,737
Unknown	5,750	12,156,469
Total	48,609	28,042,907

A STITCH IN TIME

Taking precautions to *prevent* fire is a wise and economical practice. When placing fire insurance, it is advisable to have a competent insurance engineer survey your property and make sure you are adequately covered and see if there are preventive measures that might lessen the hazard and reduce the premium.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INS., SOCIETY, LTD.
12 Wellington St. East, Toronto
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AMERICAN EQUITABLE
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A New Canada-wide Operating Policy to Meet Increasing Insurance Needs

- Strong groups of British and American Companies will now be represented by Anglo Canadian Underwriters Limited. "Anglo" will now be able to write all classes of insurance. This will give our Agents across Canada complete facilities for the placing of all classes of risks with companies of impregnable strength.

Inquiries are invited from all Brokers and Agents who wish to widen their field of operations.

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Prevention Pays

"Prevention" pays in two ways. It prevents loss and it prevents the upheaval and confusion that result from fire. In store or factory, "Prevention" saves the loss of earnings for employees and loss of orders and profits for the management. "Fire Prevention" is mighty well worth while.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1835
Head Office for Canada: TORONTO
COLIN E. SWORD, *Manager for Canada.*

ATLAS

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
OF LONDON, ENGLAND
Established 1808
Application For Agencies Desired
GENERAL AGENTS
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Fire—Use and Occupation—Rent—Public Liability—Accident—Plate Glass—Automobile—Burglary—Inland Transportation.

DEATH & TAXES PROPERTY & INCOME

(This is NOT a Life Insurance Advertisement)

DEATH and taxes are certain—**Property** is destructible. Taxes are not cancelled either by the death of a person or the destruction of property. When property is destroyed the income which gives it value ceases (unless insured).

Installment payments of Dominion taxes on 1942 earnings carry through into 1943, and are payable on income earned in 1942, **irrespective of whether or not a corresponding income is still being earned.**

Insurance on property is to "indemnify or make good" the physical loss or damage. Insurance on **earnings** of property replaces earnings lost during the period of restoration, **and by maintaining earnings sustains tax-paying ability without impairment of capital.**

Greater than ever is the need for the following forms of insurance:

BUSINESS INTERRUPTION — RENTAL VALUE
EXTRA EXPENSE TO MAINTAIN OPERATIONS
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Be protected by these insurance Companies: SOUND, EXPERIENCED and STRONG, adapting themselves to changing conditions. Such is the character and the qualities which have made this Group a leader in the insurance world and have earned for it the confidence of all who deal in or depend on insurance in its many phases.

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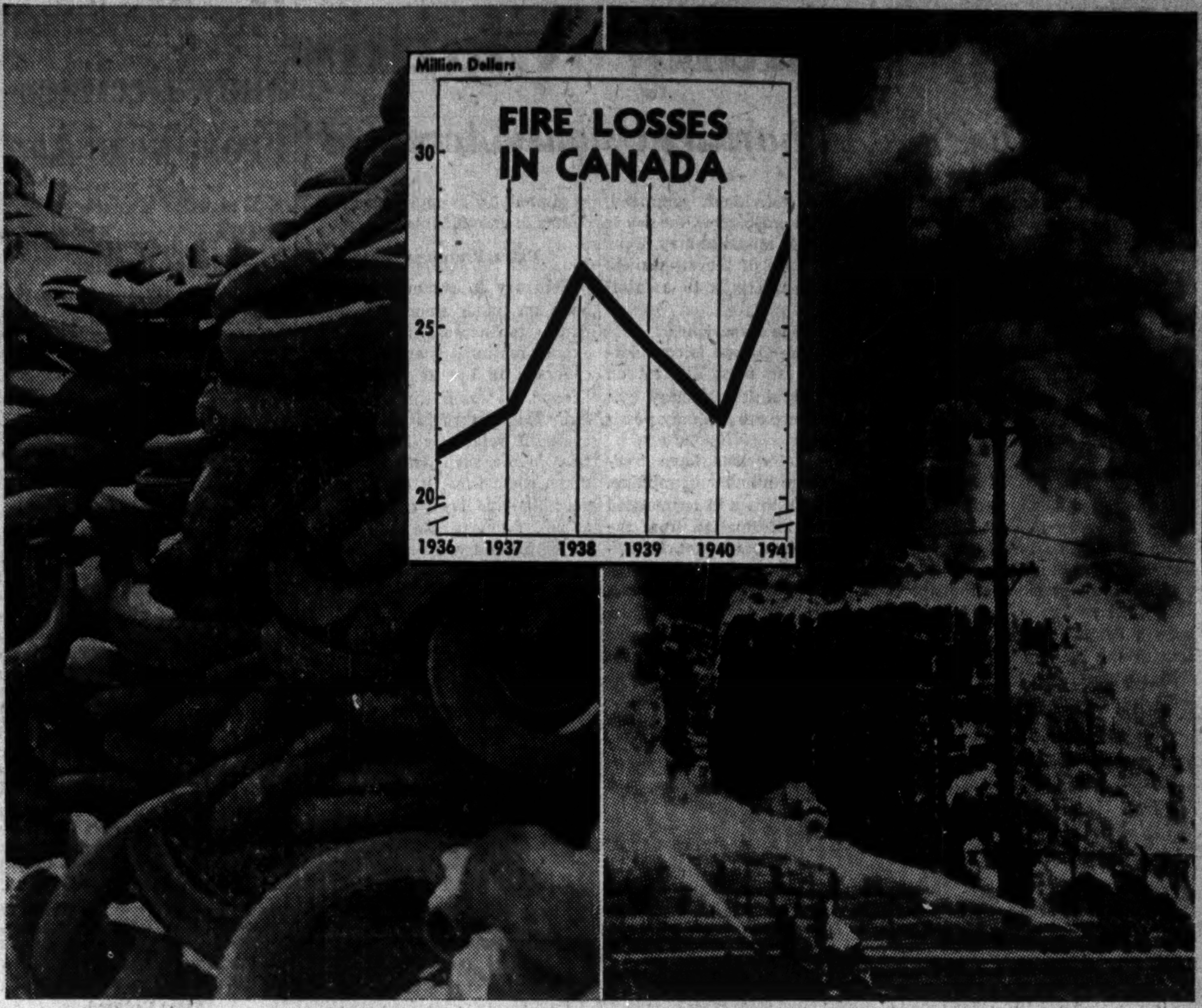

Because Canadians through lack of proper precautions gave fire an invitation to visit the premises, more than $28 millions of property was destroyed in 1941. Piles of refuse or debris are one of the most common invitations a property owner can offer fire. But valuable merchandise of a readily inflammable nature may also encourage the dangerous guest.

The picture at the left shows a pile of old tires cordially inviting the fire fiend. At the right the invitation given by 10,000 tons of cork closely piled in small space has been accepted, resulting in a loss of $1 million.

Fire Goes Where It Is Invited

Loyal Canadians See That It Gets No Invitation

Fires only start where conditions are suitable, where carelessness or poor judgment have left an invitation. Those invitations, piles of rubber stacked too close together, oily rags left in a corner, are as tempting to the saboteur as they are to spontaneous combustion. Last year they cost us $28 millions.

Because there is the danger of saboteurs, and because business is more active, with materials often crowded into limited space, the danger of fire in wartime takes on new and serious implications for Canada.

Losses in 1941 were 23% higher than in 1940, were distributed over all classes of building, as shown in the table below. But regardless of the class of building destroyed, each fire means the destruction of part of the economic resources of the country. Materials and labor required to rebuild dwelling or factory have to be diverted from the war effort. In plants producing war supplies, every fire means stoppage of production, usually tends to injure morale. In either case it is a victory for the Axis. Accordingly with Canada straining every nerve and muscle to produce war supplies, fire prevention becomes a more important duty than ever.

Classification of Fires
Property Loss

	1941	1940
	Thousands of $	
Residential	5,904	5,501
Mercantile	6,521	5,367
Farm	2,942	2,426
Manufacturing	5,957	4,140
Institutional	1,647	1,116
Miscellaneous	5,069	4,183
	28,042	22,735

One of the prime defenses against fire is to see that it gets no invitation. Whether it comes by accident or through deliberate sabotage, fire comes most readily where it is invited. The damage in either case may be equally serious. Hospitality to fire becomes a crime.

The most common invitation for fire is poor housekeeping—permitting the accumulation of debris. Most kinds of waste matter become more inflammable with age and accumulated debris offers many crannies where a lighted match or spark is hard to detect.

Block Passages

With present campaigns to salvage everything that can be turned to account for the war the disposal of much material usually regarded as refuse is easier than in normal times. Old tires, paper and broken furniture all are turned to good account by the salvage authorities. Materials that cannot be salvaged should be destroyed. They are only an invitation to fire.

Other measures by which fire can be treated inhospitably include:

Thorough periodic inspection of all premises where a fire might occur.

Installation of fire fighting equipment, hydrants, sprinkler systems, hand extinguishers.

Thorough acquaintance with municipal fire hydrants, alarms, and all fire-fighting facilities in the neighborhood.

Prohibition of smoking in places where the fire hazard is bad.

Thus constant vigilance to prevent any invitation to fire on the premises will help to prevent fire loss and thus conserve labor and materials for the war.

Dwelling Fires Show Increase

There were 34,288 fires in dwellings in Canada with a loss of $5.9 millions. This was an increase of 893 in number and $403,158 in value over 1940. It was the first increase in monetary loss since 1932. The number, however, varies irregularly from year to year.

In the last 10 years fires in dwellings in Canada numbered 331,796 and the total value $81.5 millions. An annual average of 33,179 in number and $8.1 millions in loss. Most of these fires, it is believed, were preventable.

For nine years previous to 1941 the dollar loss of dwelling fires had been showing a steady decline. Thus, compared with $5.9 millions in 1941, the loss in 1936 was over $8 millions and in 1932 $13.6 millions.

Reasons for the downward trend in recent years, 1941 excepted, include better construction, better fire fighting apparatus in municipalities and greater vigilance. Improved construction and fire fighting appliances have enabled fires once started to be brought under control, thus limiting the damage.

THE
PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED OF
LONDON ENGLAND

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has contributed over TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS TO THE EMPIRE WAR FUNDS.

OVER 10,500 OF ITS EMPLOYEES are in the Air, Land and Sea forces serving in defence of the Empire.

The "Prudential" takes great pride too, in its vast army of agents, whose unfailing loyalty and effort SERVES THE EMPIRE

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If you value your belongings — Put them in a TAYLOR SAFE

Fire Menaces Your Records.
Protect them at all times.
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TORONTO SAFE WORKS
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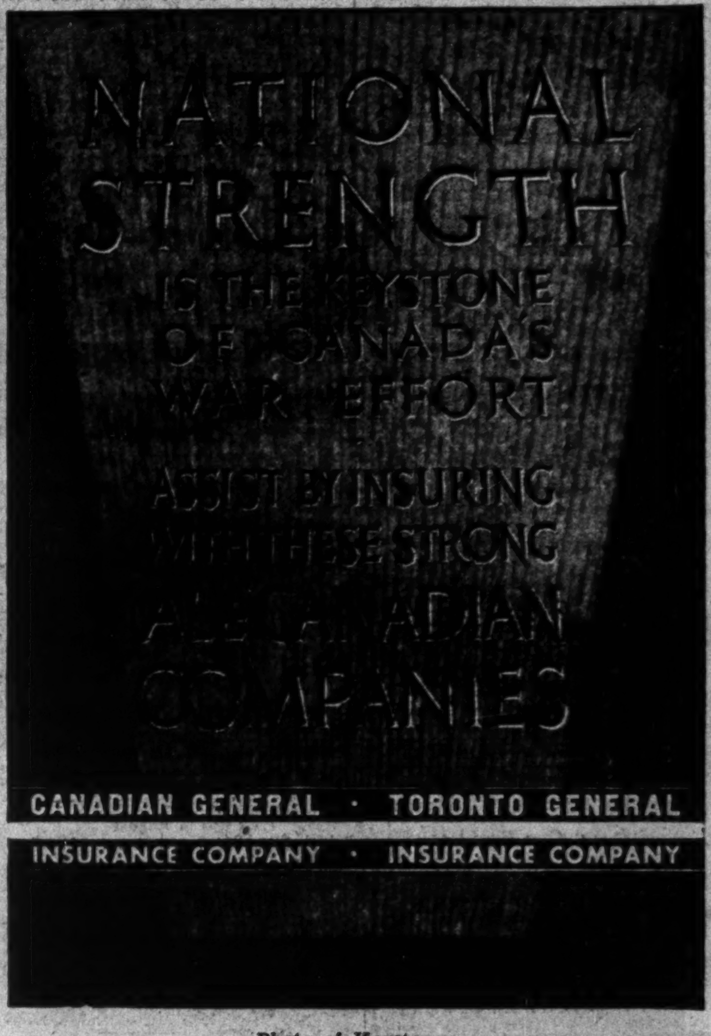

CANADIAN GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY · TORONTO GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Photo of Keystone

AMERICA GENERAL COMPANIES

A RECORD OF CONSISTENT PROGRESS

Head Office for Canada—Vancouver, B.C.
E. L. MORLEY, Manager
FIRE . . . AUTOMOBILE . . . CASUALTY . . . ALL RISKS

A BUYER'S COMPANY

because he has COMPARED

GENERAL'S

★ COURAGEOUS
★ FORESIGHTED
★ CONSERVATIVE

MANAGEMENT!

- **COURAGEOUS** enough to provide more modern forms of contracts, and to supply 48 hour claims service, even during the bank holidays of depression years.

- **FORESIGHTED** enough to be the pioneer and largest stock company providing participating fire insurance policies. General has always furnished the best policy at the lowest cost commensurate with safety and service. Best's rating has never been less than A plus, even in the depression years, when that rating was not as prevalent as it is today.

- **CONSERVATIVE** enough to maintain an operating margin, over a long term and wide area, which is the highest of those companies writing a similar or larger volume of business.

The Buyer's answer has been favorable enough to bring the General Insurance Company of America into 24th position among 350 insurance companies within 19 years.

Comparative Standing

55 Stock Fire Company Premium Leaders in United States for 1941

(From Argus Fire Chart, Published by National Underwriter)

COMPANY	Net Premiums Written in 1941	Rank in Premiums Written										*Combined Loss & Expense Ratio—1941
		1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	
Home, New York	$71,081,442	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	96.0
Hartford Fire	46,586,684	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	91.5
General Exchange	39,620,518	3	4	3	5	3	3	4	6	13	18	92.8
Insurance Co. of North America	33,119,263	4	3	4	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	94.7
Aetna Fire	28,452,427	5	5	5	4	5	6	6	5	5	6	97.3
Continental	25,881,859	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	4	4	4	94.4
Firemen's Fund	21,605,922	7	7	7	8	7	7	7	8	9	10	93.2
Fidelity-Phenix	19,863,234	8	8	8	7	9	9	8	7	6	7	93.0
National Fire, Connecticut	18,319,868	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	10	10	9	100.1
American, New Jersey	18,262,548	10	10	10	12	11	11	12	12	7	11	95.0
Automobile, Connecticut	17,019,859	11	12	14	15	14	15	18	21	23	28	92.7
Travelers Fire	16,944,119	12	13	11	11	12	12	15	15	15	16	95.6
Great American	16,752,563	13	14	15	10	10	10	11	9	8	8	95.3
Firemen's, New Jersey	16,321,086	14	11	12	13	15	14	14	14	11	14	92.9
Springfield F. & M.	16,008,769	15	15	13	14	13	13	13	13	14	12	94.8
St. Paul F. & M.	16,007,011	16	16	16	16	16	16	10	11	12	13	97.3
Fire Association	13,030,111	17	17	19	21	18	19	21	17	21	21	101.2
United States Fire	13,029,357	18	18	17	17	17	17	16	16	16	15	93.7
Phoenix, Connecticut	11,561,422	19	19	18	18	20	22	20	20	19	20	93.5
National Union	10,843,854	20	21	22	24	24	24	25	24	25	31	92.5
Glens Falls	10,728,273	21	24	26	25	28	27	26	25	26	30	89.7
Franklin	9,720,051	22	23	23	27	22	21	31	32	36	29	99.9
Royal	9,699,489	23	22	20	19	19	18	17	18	17	17	93.8
GENERAL OF AMERICA	**9,358,964**	**24**	**26**	**24**	**23**	**33**	**35**	**35**	**41**	**63**	**63**	**88.6**
L. & L. & G.	9,129,347	25	25	21	20	21	20	19	19	18	19	96.4
Westchester	8,860,340	26	28	27	30	29	29	27	26	24	22	96.5
Queen	8,568,358	27	27	25	22	26	25	24	23	22	23	94.1
North River	8,388,225	28	32	30	31	34	28	30	29	27	26	96.4
Agricultural	8,073,386	29	29	31	32	36	36	36	34	29	34	99.5
Hanover Fire	8,041,634	30	31	34	37	38	40	40	39	38	42	98.8
Providence, Washington	7,793,284	31	34	32	33	32	34	32	35	33	38	95.0
Commercial Union, England	7,701,488	32	30	33	36	30	31	29	30	28	25	88.7
Emmco	7,195,926	33	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90.2
N. B. & M.	7,135,786	34	35	29	28	25	26	23	22	20	27	94.3
Federal, New Jersey	7,070,542	35	38	45	54	42	46	57	61	58	66	91.4
Connecticut Fire	6,976,720	36	37	35	38	37	38	39	38	37	35	93.2
Camden Fire	6,957,769	37	36	28	34	35	33	33	37	35	40	98.1
Swiss Reinsurance	6,926,432	38	39	36	35	31	32	28	27	57	47	104.5
Fidelity and Guaranty	6,382,551	39	41	40	47	48	55	53	59	60	62	95.6
Niagara Fire	6,369,041	40	45	43	41	40	39	37	33	31	33	92.8
Calvert	6,271,471	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83.1
Boston	6,269,010	42	42	39	39	39	37	38	36	32	32	95.5
National Liberty	6,013,572	43	40	41	29	27	30	34	31	30	24	94.9
Security, Connecticut	5,776,282	44	53	53	51	43	44	47	48	44	41	91.9
Northern, New York	5,575,253	45	43	38	40	41	42	42	44	45	51	98.9
New Hampshire Fire	5,561,169	46	44	44	44	50	47	44	43	42	45	103.6
London Assurance	5,464,095	47	47	56	56	54	52	49	49	48	49	101.6
Trinity-Universal	5,418,737	48	52	51	50	52	58	64	70	75	..	95.5
Northwestern National	5,351,138	49	46	47	48	45	43	43	42	43	43	93.7
Sun Insurance Office	5,313,398	50	55	60	57	60	60	55	53	51	54	99.5
Northern England	5,223,711	51	58	55	52	53	51	50	50	47	46	101.1
Milwaukee Mechanics	5,168,344	52	49	52	45	56	57	56	52	66	44	97.0
Northeastern	5,136,887	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93.5
Globe & Rutgers	5,033,150	54	64	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105.8
Pacific Fire	5,016,522	55	50	49	53	51	53	52	55	55	59	98.7

Average for All Stock Fire Insurance Companies 100.2
(Argus Chart 1942)

General's calculation is before deducting dividends to policyholders. Our combined loss and expense ratio is increased 5% to 93.8 by deducting these dividends, which is still below that of most companies.

*From Alfred M. Best Company's Weekly Bulletins.

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MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
EASTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT
Imperial Bldg., Hamilton, Ontario
WESTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT
Randall Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance
Lumbermens
MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
SERVICE SAVING SECURITY
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GENERAL
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Fire Casualty Life

Settling War Casualty Claims

Death Certificate From Defense Authorities Usually Accepted

When a member of the armed forces is killed in action, a certificate issued by defense authorities is accepted by insurance companies as proof of death.

Once this certificate is issued, the beneficiary, unless there are extraordinary circumstances, receives the proceeds of the policy immediately. There is no delay where evidence of death is definite, but where a man is "missing, presumed dead," there is usually a lapse of time before officials feel justified in giving their verdict.

Meanwhile the company with which the man is insured must hold up payment because of the possibility that the policyholder still lives. There have been instances of a policyholder turning up alive and well even after a death certificate was signed.

The practice of the army and air force in regard to certificates differs from that of the navy. In the first two services, when a man is declared "missing, believed killed," no certificate is issued until six months have elapsed. At the end of that time, if the authorities, having regard to all the circumstances of the man's death, are satisfied he is not alive, they issue the death certificate, which is accepted unless the company has evidence to the contrary.

Naval Practice

In the navy, it is understood, it is not necessary to wait the full six months. The naval authorities, knowing the hazard of the water and the possibility that the body may never be found, may issue a death certificate without waiting the six months.

In all three services investigations are made into each death as fully as possible to ensure that the information obtained is reliable. Evidence of comrades who saw the individual wounded, drowned or crashing in the sea is taken. While mistakes may occur the experience of the authorities usually keeps errors to a minimum.

Dieppe Experience

A raid like Dieppe is considered one of the most difficult on which to obtain satisfactory evidence as there are so many possibilities.

The casualty lists have indicated a large number of missing. It is possible this will be reduced further by information from the Nazis of prisoners taken, following common practice among European belligerents. This differs materially from that of the Japanese who only recently gave out a partial list of prisoners. Although more than six months have elapsed, it is practically impossible for the government to issue anything like a complete list of dead or living. Consequently some delay in paying insurance claims is unavoidable.

Extra Premium Scale

Contrary to rumors there has been no move among the companies to increase the rates of extra premiums charged for full coverage in the army following Dieppe. It was felt in some quarters that this would be done because of relatively high casualties. While such action may be taken some time, it does not appear to have been contemplated as yet. Some people believe that as the present war premium scale was based on the casualties of the previous war and reports from Russia and elsewhere indicate the percentage of deaths this time may be somewhat higher, a revision of the extra premium scales may be necessary. The companies do not seem to feel they have sufficient reliable evidence of this as yet to call for any such action.

Life Insurance In Force Rises

Sales in Canada and Newfoundland Reach $39 Millions for Month

Life insurance in Canada and Newfoundland continues to parallel the experience of the last war, the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association reports. Business in force is stated to be at a new high and the volume of terminations and surrenders of policies for cash is stated to be gratifyingly low.

Sales in August are reported at $39.9 millions. The figure is based on the experience of 18 companies representing 85% of the business in force. They are for new ordinary insurance, exclusive of increases, revivals, etc. Figures for Newfoundland and the provinces follow:

	Sales in August
British Columbia	$3,537,000
Alberta	2,183,000
Saskatchewan	1,294,000
Manitboa	2,246,000
Ontario	16,361,000
Quebec	10,554,000
New Brunswick	1,229,000
Nova Scotia	1,699,000
Prince Edward Island	244,000
Newfoundland	616,000
	$39,963,000

Canadians Speak At A.L.C. Meeting

Canadians on the programme of the annual meeting of the American Life Convention which is to be held in Chicago, Oct. 5-8, with the subjects of their addresses include:

CRAUFURD MARTIN, assistant general counsel, Manufacturers Life, Toronto; War Problems of a Canadian Insurance Company at Home and in the Foreign Field.

A. J. D. MORGAN, assistant general manager, Great-West Life, Winnipeg; Effect of the War on our Investment Policy and Departmental Routine.

W. F. THORNE, superintendent of agencies, London Life, London, Ont.; subject not announced.

CHARLES C. MARTIN, superintendent of agencies; Northern Life Assurance Co. of Canada, London, Ont.; Report of Canadian Experience.

SIDNEY E. SMITH, president the University of Manitoba; title of address not stated.

More Canadians Die in Fires

There were 323 deaths due to fire in Canada in 1941, an increase of almost 33% over the previous year. The figure is the highest since 1936. Of the total, 148 were men, 58 women and 117 children.

As it has been estimated that about 90% of fires are preventable, most of these lives could have been saved.

Canada Steamship Lines operations to date are reported to have resulted in a moderate improvement in net income over that reported for the like period in 1941. Particularly heavy iron ore shipments more than offset the decline in grain traffic.

Fires Must Not Block Output

By W. L. CLAIRMONT
Dominion Fire Commissioner

It has been quite apparent, even to the casual observer, that fire has been used as a major weapon in this war by both sides, the chief objective being to knock out the opponent's capacity for producing the instruments of war. In war-torn countries this is being accomplished principally by the use of aeroplanes.

Fortunately in Canada we haven't yet been subjected to that form of attack although I am of the opinion that we should not be too complacent in that respect. No longer can we rely on our geographical position as a guarantee of protection from the German Luftwaffe or the Japanese Air Force.

Our industries are, however, still vulnerable to attack from other angles. One of these is sabotage and another is pure carelessness. We have been remarkably free from the former form of attack, due to measures taken by officials responsible for safeguarding our industries against that danger. We have not however yet conquered the other enemy. You can call it carelessness, thoughtlessness, negligence. The result can be the same as if a direct attack from the air had been made.

Management Responsible

The defense against this form of attack must stem from the plant management. A glaring instance of what may result through such lack of interest in fire defense occurred in a war industry this past summer. Following a disastrous fire, an inquiry revealed that although the fire was of accidental origin, its spread in a large measure was due to failure of the plant management to provide adequate fire protection.

Controllable Causes

The records of many recent industrial fires indicate that if more care had been exercised, fire could have been avoided. Controllable causes account for many of such fires, chief among which may be cited, defective chimneys, flues and stacks, overheated furnaces, boilers and their pipes, smoking, defective, electrical appliances and matches.

Many fires in plants could also be avoided by the application of "good housekeeping." This is a term familiar, no doubt, to all industrial executives. In its simplest conception it means, "keep your plant free of accumulations of rubbish, oily rags, etc." A clean-up daily, twice daily, or more often if conditions warrant it will remove many fire hazards from your plant.

A splendid booklet has been published by the National Fire Protection Association, Boston, Mass., entitled "Employee Organization for Fire Safety." Thousands of these booklets have been distributed to Canadian industry. I unhesitatingly recommend its purchase (for 25 cents) and putting into effect the suggestions contained in it.

We must keep our fire losses to a minimum if we are to produce a maximum war effort. Every fire today, whether in industry or not, is a national calamity. But industry has an added responsibility to keep the wheels of production moving.

The coming Fire Prevention Week, Oct. 4-10, is an occasion for concentrating on the fire defense of plants, not only to safeguard the property from destruction, but also to safeguard the lives of the workers in them. Every plant manager should resolve to make a clean-up during the coming week and make a further resolve that **"Fire must not block production"** in his plant.

Lowest Per Capita Fire Loss Shown by Saskatchewan

For the tenth successive year, Saskatchewan, in 1941, with a figure of 94 cents, showed the lowest per capita fire loss among Canadian provinces. Per capita loss for the last five years averaged 84 cents.

Next lowest province in 1941 was Manitoba with a per capita loss of $1.68. Manitoba's five-year average also was second lowest. New Brunswick at $5.18 had the highest rate in 1941.

Saskatchewan's low loss rate seems to be in part result of the depression years, when property owners realizing the difficulty of replacing buildings destroyed and took greater pains to reduce fires.

New Brunswick's heavy per capita loss figure at $5.18, far above the five year average of $2.73 was due largely to two big fires in the province during the year. One was the military barracks at Saint John with a loss of $824,090, the largest fire of the year in Canada. The other was a hardware warehouse at Saint John with a loss of $411,932. Comparative figures follow:

	Total 1941	Per capita 1941	5-year average	Per capita 5-yr. ave.	Per capita 1940
Alberta	$ 1,856,335	$2.35	$ 1,432,160	$1.82	$1.63
British Columbia	1,608,819	2.02	1,991,081	2.46	2.52
Manitoba	1,212,818	1.68	997,653	1.38	1.42
New Brunswick	2,352,732	5.18	1,238,061	2.73	2.05
Nova Scotia	1,545,084	2.70	1,512,563	2.69	2.75
Ontario	8,727,294	2.32	8,456,475	2.32	2.17
Prince Edward Island	250,276	2.66	199,216	2.66	1.96
Quebec	9,655,785	2.90	8,227,023	2.47	2.21
Saskatchewan	833,764	.94	753,439	.84	.69
Total	28,042,907	2.46	24,811,183	2.17	2.01

Your Income Tax

Payments of income taxes collected at the source have now started. In this weekly column, The Financial Post answers problems you may have in connection with your income tax. In some cases, rulings have yet to be made, hence The Post can only cite informed opinion.

Book Profits

Is it permissible to deduct from business income for tax purposes, the book loss in listed stocks from buying point to present selling point?

No. Capital losses are not deductible nor are capital profits taxable unless your income is derived entirely from buying and selling securities, which it is presumed is not the case. In any event, changes in book values would not be deductible as money to be reckoned in income tax must be actually received within the taxation year.

• • •

Time of Payment

I am employed by an industrial company which is deducting income tax from my monthly salary. In addition I have a substantial income from investments. How and when do I pay income tax on this?

You should make a payment on Oct. 15. The payment should be one fourth of the tax on your estimated investment income. One fourth should be paid January 15, one half the remainder April 15 and the balance July 15, 1943.

• • •

Life Insurance Loans

I have some loans against my life insurance policies which were placed to pay the premiums. If I repay these this year, can I deduct the amount from my compulsory savings due this year?

No. Repayments of premium loans cannot be classed as payments on premiums for the purpose of reducing the refundable portion of the income tax, unless made in same year as loan was made.

• • •

Investors Syndicate

Are payments for certificates of Investors Syndicate of Canada and similar savings plans deductible as an offset to the compulsory savings portion of the personal income tax?

It will be necessary to submit to the income tax authorities each contract under which these payments are being made. In some cases payments may be deductible, in others not. The general principle followed is that such offsets are not permitted where the purchaser can drop his payments for a period and later pick them up without any loss to himself.

John Inglis Co. is planning a new factory addition to its Toronto plant. Designated as a plate shop, cost of the foundation will be $50,000 and the superstructure $175,000.

Fire Premiums Show Decline From Year Ago

Writing Policies For Three Years Big Factor —Losses Heavier

Total volume of fire insurance premiums being written in Canada this year is substantially lower than in 1941, according to preliminary estimates of company managers. Compared with last year, when total premiums were exceptionally heavy, the decline is estimated at possibly 20% to 25%. Compared with a more normal year it is probably down 5% to 10%.

Three Year Term

One of the most important factors responsible is the fact that last year a large number of mercantile and industrial risks formerly written on an annual premium basis were written for a three-year term. Formerly legislation in most of the provinces limited stock companies to writing policies on industrial and mercantile risks for only one year at a time. Two years ago, the provinces passed legislation removing this restriction.

The new legislation became effective Jan. 1, 1941. As the rate at which policies on a three-year term could be written was 2½ times the ordinary yearly rate, many concerns took advantage of the saving offered and insured for the longer period. With a larger part of the insurable property covered for three years, the volume of business last year was exceptionally heavy while that written this year has fallen off sharply.

Rates Reduced

A second factor is the lower premium rate charged. Last spring both tariff and non-tariff companies reduced rates on residential and business properties. This reduction in some cases was as high as 30% and has had a marked effect on the total volume of premiums written.

A third factor is the reduction in non-essential lines of business due to the war. Many retail stores are being closed, and as buildings become vacant there is a tendency among some owners to curtail insurance. Closing out of stocks also reduces the volume of insurable property. In other cases where places of business are being kept open stocks are lighter than normal, requiring less insurance.

Decreased Building

Decrease in the volume of building is another factor. In the earlier years of the war a great many new war plants, and other buildings were erected for the government. These were all insured by the contractor while under construction. But once taken over by the government, no insurance is carried. This construction is now very limited and consequently very little business is resulting from that source.

While total premiums are declining, fire losses are estimated to be increasing. The total loss for all Canada in 1941 at over $28 millions was up about 23% from 1940 and the trend in 1942 to date is estimated to be still upward. Especially is this the case in industrial fires. Evidence of the upward trend is had in the report of the Ontario Fire Marshal for the first half of 1942, the latest figures available. These show a total loss for the first six months of $4.7 millions an increase of $125,574 over 1941.

In view of the rising trend of fire losses some insurance company executives look for reduced earnings this year.

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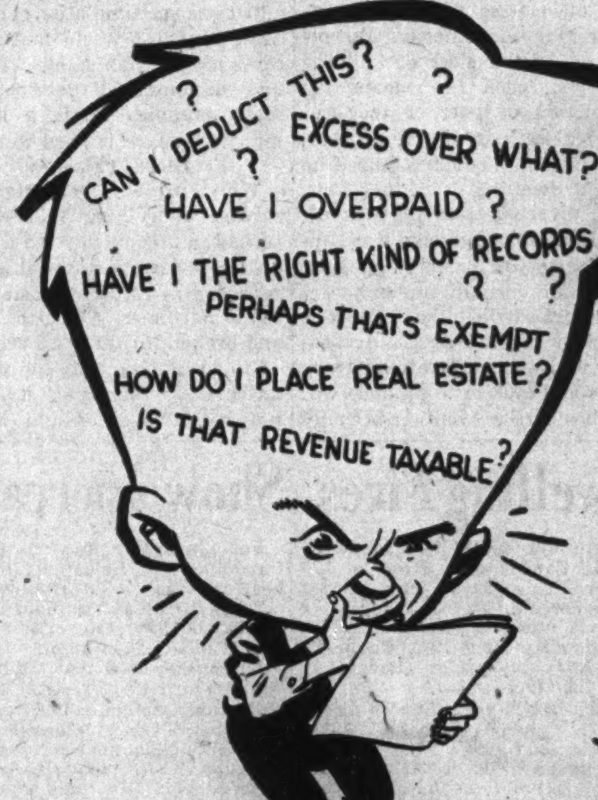
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PERHAPS THATS EXEMPT
HOW DO I PLACE REAL ESTATE?
IS THAT REVENUE TAXABLE?

Are These Questions Bothering You?

THEN START READING

The Post's Articles on Income Tax

This issue of The Financial Post contains the second of a new series of articles on Income Tax, with special attention to its application to business. . . Written exclusively for The Post by Molyneux L. Gordon, K.C., well-known authority on taxation.

Some of The Questions To Be Answered

How to get all the exemptions to which you are entitled.
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How to start a new business so it will not always be overpaying taxes.
How the "small business" enterprise should be established.
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Newsprint Shortage in Prospect

Short Position Temporary; Depends on Further Power Demands

By JOHN E. LANGDON

MONTREAL.—Shortage in the Canadian newsprint supply is now a definite possibility before the year is out.

Under present operating conditions, the mills are in a position to meet all demands during October.

Such assurance is not forthcoming in respect to November and December, and as things now stand a moderate gap is expected to exist between supply and demand during those two months.

If conditions do not change, i.e., if the Power Controller does not make further demands upon the industry, the short supply situation is likely to be only temporary.

It is not expected that either the Canadian or American publishers will be embarrassed. This view holds especially for the U. S. publishing trade which has built up exceptionally large stocks over the past nine months. If need be, American publishers could take care of the present scale of paper consumption from stock without further shipments from the mills for two months.

Need New Approach

To date it has been the belief that no serious dislocation of production facilities would arise from the power diversion. Most American publishers figured that any break in supply over the coming winter months would come from transportation difficulties rather than from a curtailment of production.

The transport problem has been superseded in importance at the moment by speculation as to what power demands may be made upon the industry in the next few months.

Which Comes First

The situation boils down to whether or not the new aluminum pot rooms will be completed before the new Quebec power plants are ready.

If that happens the Power Controller will assuredly order the newsprint mills to give up more power.

On the other hand if the power plant at Shipshaw and the new additions on the St. Maurice River come in coincidentally with the new pot rooms, or even ahead of them, the edge will be taken off the power situation in so far as the newsprint industry is concerned.

At this moment it is doubtful if R. L. Weldon, Newsprint Administrator, or H. J. Symington, Power Controller, can tell exactly what the power situation is likely to be toward the end of the year.

If it happens that the pot rooms come in first, then the newsprint industry is in for it. It will have to take up the slack until the additional power supply is available.

Earlier, it was not expected the giant water wheels at Shipshaw would start until well after the turn of the year. Expectations now are that at least one unit will be started by the end of this year.

Against this, however, must be placed the fact that no time is being lost in bringing the additional pot rooms into operation.

Huge Power Needs

The expanded power requirements of the aluminum industry in Quebec over the coming year are enormous. For reasons of security no particulars can be published. However, it is known that despite the huge power development at Shipshaw, as well as the extensions to plant capacity on the St. Maurice River and further remedial works at Beauharnois, there will be no "surplus" of power in Quebec when these works are completed.

Present indications are that the power supply and demand in Quebec will be in balance at the end of 1943.

This does not mean that the power taken away and in prospect of being taken away from the newsprint industry will be returned.

Difficult to Recover

Once the power is taken away, it will be difficult to get it back at least for the duration.

On the basis of that taken away or in process of being taken away, the industry will not be seriously handicapped in its ability to meet demand.

The order issued by the Power Controller to mills in the St. Lawrence River valley to stagger working days, still permits the mills to operate six days a week.

NEWSPRINT HEAD

Paul Kellogg, of Montreal, and head of Stevenson & Kellogg, industrial engineers, who has been appointed acting president of the Newsprint Association of Canada.

This ensures a much higher load factor for the power companies supplying the mills affected and releases some 50,000 h.p. of energy which can be used for production of aluminum or other war materials.

Publishers Position Strong

The American publishers are in a comparatively strong position to meet any temporary disruption in the volume of supply from the Canadian newsprint mills.

At the end of last month stocks of newsprint in North America totalled 917,465 tons. This was nearly 200,000 tons more than a year ago and the largest amount reported since February, 1938.

Of the reserve on hand, the mills reported having 254,753 tons and the publishers 662,712 tons.

The publishers reserve was equivalent to 65 days' supply at the rate of consumption prevailing in August.

This is an exceptionally large reserve—almost double the prewar standard.

With this reserve as a "cushion," the American publishers are in an excellent position to ride through a shortage of supply, provided it does not extend beyond what is now anticipated.

Paper Salvage Brings on Surplus

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Rapidity with which changes are taking place in the pulp and paper situation, is evidenced by the decision taken this week by the National Salvage Committee to cancel the Montreal drive for scrap paper scheduled for the month end.

The paper is not needed. In fact, there is a surplus of scrap on hand. Yet only a few months ago the industry was wondering where it was going to get enough scrap to meet demands. Conservation and success in accumulating scrap paper are given as the principal reasons for abandoning the proposed drive.

Whom Shall I Appoint?

The administration of an estate is no easy task nowadays. When the burden is placed on the shoulders of an individual, it demands time and care that few men can willingly spare from their own business. A corporate trustee, organized for the work and with wide experience in the administration of Estates and Trusts, is the logical answer to your question, "Whom shall I appoint as my Executor and Trustee?"

MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY

Consultations and correspondence invited

MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY
Montreal Trust Building Toronto

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BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS AND CERTIFICATES

Turn Wood Pulp Into Explosives

Three Canadian Plants Replace Cotton Linters With Pulp Cellulose

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Utilization of Canadian wood pulp as a source of cellulose instead of importing cotton linters, for use in the manufacture of nitrocellulose explosives, is saving Canada several million dollars annually, according to Canadian Industries Ltd. house organ, the "C.I.L. Oval."

Wood cellulose has been used in Canada for a good many years, says the publication, in the manufacture of Cellophane and rayon, but it is only since the beginning of the war that any move has been made to adapt wood pulp to the manufacture of nitrocellulose.

One Canadian wartime explosives plant has been operating on wood pulp for over a year. Two others have been using this domestic type of cellulose exclusively now for six months and two months, respectively.

The use of cellulose-bearing wood pulps, has eliminated the importation of cotton linters from the United States for making explosives, and has also effected a considerable saving in foreign exchange and lowered the raw material cost without in any way impairing the quality of the resultant product.

U.S. Paper Makers Build Up Pulp Stocks

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Stocks of purchased wood pulp held by United States paper companies at the mills continue to increase. According to the American Pulp and Paper Assoc. total stocks held by mills reporting amounted to 262,000 tons on Sept. 1.

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Quebec Newsprint Mills On Staggered Hours

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Reports that a plan to stagger hours to save power had been proposed to the newsprint industry is incorrect in one particular—the newsprint mills have been ordered by the Power Controller, H. J. Symington, to make the change.

Approximately 50,000 h.p. is expected to be saved. This power will be available continuously for use in the manufacture of aluminum.

The order provides that mills will operate until further notice every day of the week, with the exception of shutdown days. Some opposition has been raised to Sunday operations in one or two Quebec communities, but this is expected to be cleared away with an understanding of the reasons leading up to the order.

The "stop day" schedule under the order follows:

	Day Mill Shut Down
Consol. Paper Corp., Grand' Mere	Sunday
Candn. International Paper, Three Rivers	Monday
St. Lawrence Paper Mills, Three Rivers	Tuesday
Anglo-Canadian Pulp & Paper, Quebec	Wednesday
Abitibi Power & Paper, Beaupre	Thursday
Donohue Bros., La Malboie	Thursday
Consol. Paper Corp., Three Rivers	Friday
Donnacona Pulp & Paper, Donnacona	Friday
Consol. Paper Corp., Shawinigan Falls	Saturday

All of the plants involved in the order are supplied with hydro electricity by the Shawinigan Water & Power Co., or its subsidiary, Quebec Power Co.

Company Reports

Halifax Power & Pulp

Halifax Power & Pulp Co., of Sheet Harbor, N.S., reports net sales in the year ended June 30 last of $785,578. Comparative figures for the preceding year are not available. After deducting interest charges and making provision for depreciation and taxes, net profit was shown at $16,965, which sum was carried forward to profit and loss account deficit.

Working capital at the end of last June amounted to $283,885.

Income and Surplus Account
Year Ended June 30, 1942

	$
Net sales	785,578
Cost of sales	677,633
Operating profit	107,945
Less: Int. and other chgs.	43,480
Inventory reserve	11,000
Tax provision	36,500
Net income	16,965
Less: Previous deficit	50,421
Adjustments	11,005
Add: Fire insur. loss	237
Deficit forward	44,224
Working capital	283,885

St. Lawrence Flour

St. Lawrence Flour Mills domestic and export sales reached a new high level in the year ended Aug. 31 last, but operating and investment income of $314,836 was practically the same as the year before. Net profit on the common was equivalent to $2.40 a share, compared with $2.52 in 1940-41.

During the year outstanding preferred stock was reduced from $575,000 to $558,600. Both the bank overdraft and bank loan were cut substantially, while holdings of government bonds were liquidated. The net result of these changes was to boost working capital from $486,413 to $724,246.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Aug. 31

	1942 $	1941 $
Gross income	314,836	314,869
Less: Directors' fees	4,000	5,900
Exec. salaries	45,808	39,750
Legal fees	383	227
Depreciation	30,000	30,000
Tax provision	101,000	108,000
Net revenue	126,045	130,992
Less: Pfd. divds.	39,581	40,250
Com. dividends	64,800	54,000
Surplus	21,664	36,742
Previous surplus*	539,264	513,875
Surplus forward	560,928	550,617
*Adjusted.		
Earned on Common	$2.40	$2.52
Working Capital	$	$
Current assets	1,170,922	948,625
Current liabilities	446,246	462,212
Working capital	724,246	486,413
Balance Sheet Changes	$	$
Accounts receivable	495,106	311,803
Inventory	670,261	630,282
Govt. bonds	......	198,000
Indust. bonds	126,000	138,000
Fixed assets	588,942	608,672
Bank overdraft	29,814	142,482
Bank loan	165,000	198,000
Accts. payable	101,000	89,000
Preferred stock	558,600	575,000

Alta. Pacific Grain

Alberta Pacific Grain Co.'s financial statement for the year ended June 30, 1942, reveals gross income at much the same level as in the preceding year. Net profit was slightly higher, resulting in earnings on the preferred stock rising from $6.63 to $7 a share.

The amount of grain held on account of the Canadian Wheat Board was substantially lower at the year end, while the company's own holdings increased. The overall value of inventories was down about $2 millions at $8.8 millions. This resulted in a reduction of bank loans. During the year the Bawlf Grain bonds were retired and replaced with a new issue of serial bonds carrying a lower interest coupon.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended June 30

	1942 $	1941 $
Oper. income	957,034	993,769
Other income	11,747	44,012
Total income	968,781	1,037,781
Less: Exec. sal. & legal fees	55,390	55,825
Bond interest	172,153	180,356
Depreciation	437,522	448,385
Loss on prop.	2,047	2,403
Directors' fees	2,000	2,000
Bond premium	22,550	......
Tax provision	122,000	150,000
Net Profit	210,509	198,812
Add: Previous Surplus	545,868	344,452
Adjustments	......	2,605
Surplus forward	756,377	545,869
Earned on Preferred	$7.00	$6.63
Working Capital		
Current assets	$9,483,131	$11,646,009
Current liabilities	7,115,545	9,946,384
Working capital	2,367,586	1,699,625
Balance Sheet Changes		
Cash	$84,005	$112,951
Inventories	8,812,535	10,763,833
Fixed assets	4,671,502	5,136,598
Bank loan	5,893,000	9,030,000
Company bonds	2,390,500	2,537,000
Bawlf bonds, 1942	......	205,000
Bawlf bonds, 1946	250,000	......
Special loan	450,000	500,000

U. S. Board Demand Drops Below 1941

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Production of paperboard in the United States last month amounted to 401,333 tons, a decrease of 5.6% from the output in June last year.

The general falling off in demand for paperboard is indicated by the receipt of new orders during July totalling 14,593 tons, while unfilled orders at the end of the month were 13,440 tons less than those reported for June, 1942.

Public Utility Earnings

B. C. POWER CORP.
August

	1942 $	1941 $
Gross earnings	1,787,497	1,560,550
Less: Expenses	1,483,318	1,233,010
Bond int. & pref. divd.	185,180	186,665
Bal. for A stock divd.	118,999	140,875
Eight Months Ended Aug. 31		
Gross earnings	13,919,708	12,071,810
Less: Expenses	10,881,189	9,152,246
Bond int. & pref. divd.	1,484,731	1,495,325
Bal. for A stock divd.	1,553,788	1,424,239

JAMAICA PUBLIC SERVICE
August

	1942 $	1941 $
Oper. revenues	113,452	106,118
Gross inc., after retire. res. accruals	34,417	29,384
Net income	25,561	20,936
12 Mos. Ended Aug. 31		
Oper. revenues	1,377,003	1,177,607
Gross inc., after retire. res. accruals	385,962	328,846
Net income	286,287	228,184

Subject to adjustment and audit. The above figures have been converted from pound sterling at rate of $4.86⅔ to the pound.

The above figures since Jan. 1, 1941 have been adjusted for comparative purposes to include the corrected pro rata portion of income and excess profits taxes resulting from the enactment of the amendment to the Jamaica Excess Profits Tax law in April, 1942, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1941.

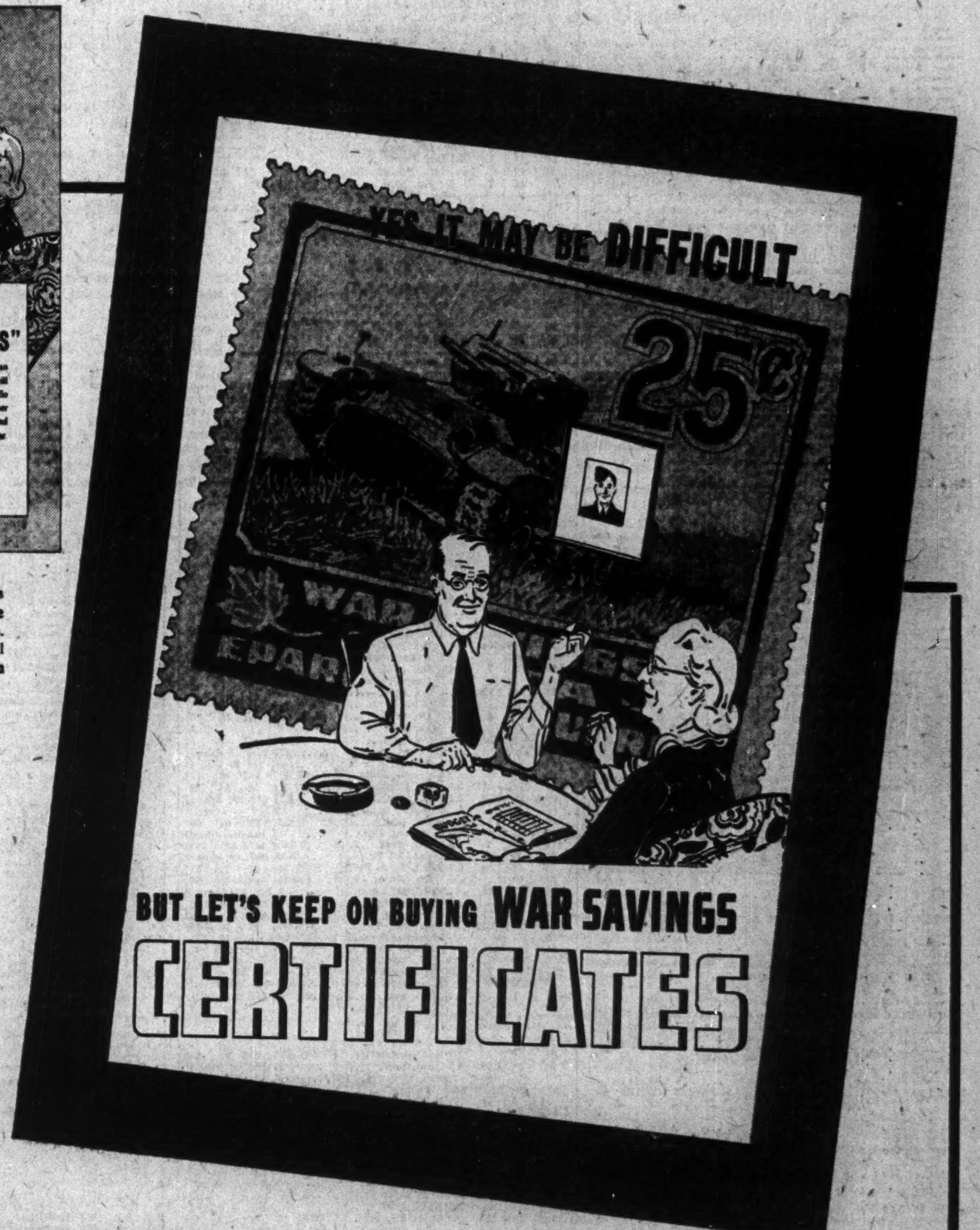
"Yes it may be Difficult!

But let's keep on buying
WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES"

With higher income taxes and compulsory savings, every Canadian will be called upon to give up something. But these sacrifices will be small compared with those the boys are making overseas. So let's keep up our purchases of War Savings Certificates. Remember—one certificate a month from every worker in Canada's pulp and paper mills means over four hundred thousand certificates a year.

THE PULP AND PAPER
INDUSTRY OF CANADA
872 SUN LIFE BUILDING MONTREAL

This advertisement has appeared as part of a campaign sponsored by the Pulp and Paper Industry in mill towns. The purpose of the campaign is to tell householders of the role they play in Canada's war effort.



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25¢
WAR SAVINGS
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BUT LET'S KEEP ON BUYING WAR SAVINGS
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WANTED: *space on your bulletin board for this poster*

The poster above, printed in two colours, has been placed on the bulletin boards in pulp and paper mills in Canada. It measures 10" x 13½" and has been printed in both English and French. If you would like to help the sale of War Savings Certificates in your own plant or office by the use of these posters, we will be glad to supply you with as many reprints as you require. Simply write and tell us how many you need.

THE PULP AND PAPER
INDUSTRY OF CANADA
872 SUN LIFE BUILDING MONTREAL

THE WEEK'S QUOTATIONS

Toronto and Montreal Exchanges

The following table is confined to official prices for listed stocks, including curb market quotations. Where no transaction is recorded, bid and asked prices are given. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are published. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for such quotations.

WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 28

Range 1942 High	Low	Div R'te $	Sep26 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Sept. 21	Week end. Sept. 28 H	L	Cl'se
				A					
.75	.40	.	...	Abitibi	550	.45	.55	.50	.50
7	3½	.	...	Do. pref. 6%	527	4½	4½	3½	4½
25	13	.	...	Do. pref. 7%	15	14	13½	13½	13½
3	3	.	...	Acme Glove	....	(3 bid 3½ asked)			
60	48½	6.50	13.4	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
13	11	80+20c	10	Agnew Surp.	75	11½	12	12	12
110	106½	7	6.5	Do. pref.	5	106½	108	108	108
.95	.75	.	...	Alta. Pac. Gr.	....	(.45 bid .80 asked)			
28½	21½	.	...	Do. pref.	560	26½	28½	25	28½
9½	8	.	...	Algoma Steel	50	8½	8½	8	8½
84	82	5	6.1	Do. pref.	....	(80 bid 82 asked)			
109	82	8+2	12	Aluminium	187	84½	84½	82	82
118	111½	6	5.4	Do. pref.	....	(113 bid — asked)			
7½	6	50c	..	Amal. Electric	....	(6 bid — asked)			
†37	37	60c	1.6	Amer. Cyn. B.	....	(33 bid — asked)			
43	40	2.75	6.5	Ang. Can. Tel. p	25	43	42	42	42
19	16	80+40c	6½	Asbestos	162	18½	18¾	18½	18½
18½	13½	1.75	12.6	Assoc. Brew.	10	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
112	109½	7	6.2	Do. pref.	....	(110½ bid — asked)			
†1	1	.	...	Assoc. T. & T.A.	....	(— bid — asked)			
‡24	24	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
102½	102	5.50	5.4	Ault & Wiborg	....	(102 bid — asked)			
				B					
150	115	6	5.2	Bk. Can. Nat.	111	118¾	115	115	115
189	124½	6	4.7	Bk. Montreal	142	125	127	125	127
275	218½	10	4.5	Bk. N. Scotia	2	221	218½	218½	218½
255	212	10	4.7	Bk. Toronto	....	(212 bid 220 asked)			
8½	8½	47½c	..	Barber Ellis	....	(6 bid — asked)			
•5	4½	.	...	Barcelona	....	(— bid — asked)			
1.25	.50	.	...	Barker's Bread	....	(.50 bid 1.00 asked)			
18	12	.	...	Do. pref.	10	16	17	17	17
14½	10¾	1+25c	..11	Bathurst Pr.	210	11	11¾	11½	11½
2.25	1.00	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(1.50 bid — asked)			
6	3½	80c	...	Beath & Sons.	....	(4½ bid 5 asked)			
8	6½	.	...	Beatty Bros.	....	(7 bid 8½ asked)			
110	102	6	5.4	Do. pref.	....	(109 bid — asked)			
100	76	7	7	Do. 2nd pref.	....	(101½ bid 110 asked)			
9¾	9½	.	...	Beauharnois	20	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
81	81	4+2	7.4	Belding Cort.	....	(80 bid — asked)			
124	115	7	6	Do. pref.	....	(115 bid — asked)			
150½	123	8	5.9	Bell Telephone	299	130½	135½	128½	134½
7	6	30+10c	6½	Bertram & Sons	....	(6¾ bid — asked)			
7½	6	60c	10	Biltmore Hats	....	(— bid 6½ asked)			
3	2½	.	...	Blue Ribbon	60	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
32½	24	2.50	9.6	Do. pref.	35	24	26	24¾	24¾
10¾	10¾	60c	5.6	Blue Top Br. A.	....	(10 bid — asked)			
10½	8	.	...	Do. "B"	....	(9 bid 10 asked)			
3½	3	.	...	Brand. Hender.	....	(3 bid — asked)			
21	20½	.	...	Brant. Cord. pf.	....	(21½ bid — asked)			
11¾	6	40c	...	Brazilian Tr.	6399	10¾	11½	10½	11
5½	3½	50+10c	..	Brew. & Distil.	355	4½	4¾	4¾	4¾
†6½	6½	.	...	Bright, T. G.	....	(6½ bid — asked)			
†90	90	6	6.7	Do. pref.	....	(90 bid — asked)			
18	13	1	6.3	Brit. Amer. Oil	987	15½	15¾	15	15¾
16	12	1.50	...	B. C. Packers	50	15	15	15	15
22	17	2	9.7	B. C. Power A.	62	20	21	20½	20½
1.25	.75	.	...	Do. (B)	80	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6	4½	30c	..	Bruck S. Mills	85	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
14	11½	70+10c	7	Building Prod.	100	11½	11¾	11½	11¾
8½	7½	60c	7.8	Burlington St'l	100	7¾	8	7¾	7¾
				C					
..	..	.	...	Caldwell Linen.	....	(4 bid — asked)			
23½	22½	1.50	6.7	Do. 1st pref.	....	(22½ bid 23 asked)			
9¾	9	80c	8.9	Do. 2nd pref.	....	(9 bid 10½ asked)			
‡70	70		...	Calgary Power	....	(— bid — asked)			
102	97	6	6.2	Do. pref.	....	(98½ bid 102 asked)			
2¾	1¾	.	...	Canada Bread	....	(2¼ bid 2½ asked)			
103	98½	6	6	Do. pref.	....	(100 bid — asked)			
46	30	2.50	7.2	Do. pref. B.	....	(34 bid 39 asked)			
6	5	40c	6.0	Canada Bud	....	(5¾ bid — asked)			
5	3½		...	Canada Cement	51	4	4	4	4
102	90	6.50	7.1	Do. pref.	30	92	91¾	91¾	91¾
†5¾	5¾	40c	..	Can. Cr. Stone	....	(3¾ bid — asked)			
106	102	5	4.8	Canada Cycle, p	....	(103½ bid — asked)			
20¾	13	95c	...	C. & D. Sugar	240	14	14	13½	13½
19	15	1.50	...	Can. Forg. (A)	....	(16 bid 20 asked)			
20	18½	1.50	...	Do. (B)	....	(17 bid — asked)			
60	50	6	...	Can. Iron	....	(50 bid — asked)			
90	60	6	7	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
38	32½	2+50c	7½	Can. Malting	40	33½	33½	33½	33½
5¾	4	60c	13.3	Can. Nor. Pr.	....	(4¾ bid 5 asked)			
88	78½	7	8.3	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 84 asked)			
87	74¾	4	5.2	Can. Packers	75	77	77	77	77
126	110½	8	7.2	Can. Perman.	....	112 bid 112½ asked			
9	8½	50c	...	Can. Starch	....	(8 bid — asked)			
113	111	7	6.2	Do. pref.	....	(108 bid — asked)			
7¾	5	.	...	Can. Steamsh's	894	7	7½	6½	7½
29¾	25½	2.50	8.9	Do. pref.	2414	26¾	28½	27	28½
7½	4½	40+10c	10	Can. Vinegars.	....	(5½ bid 5¾ asked)			
57	49	4	8	Can. W. Cable.	....	(48¾ bid 49¾ asked)			
24¾	14	2	14.2	Do. (B)	....	(15 bid 17½ asked)			
108	104½	6.50	6.2	Do. pref.	....	(104½ bid — asked)			
1.75	80	.	...	Can. Bakeries.	....	1.50 bid 2.00 asked			
60	48½	‡7.50	...	Do. pref.	....	(60 bid 62 asked)			
154	115	6	5	Can. Bk. Com.	45	119	121	118	121
1.45	1.00		...	Can. Breweries	25	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00
31	26½	3.40	12.6	Do. pref.	35	27½	27	26½	26½
32	27½	1.50+50	7	Can. Bronze	....	(— bid 30 asked)			
105½	105	5	4.8	Do. pref.	....	(105 bid — asked)			
6	4½	50c	10	Can. Canners	10	5	5	5	5
22	16	1+20c•	6.4	Do. 1st pfd.	50	18½	18½	18½	18½
9½	8	60+20c•	9½	Do. 2nd pfd.	408	8½	8¾	8	8½
7	4¾		...	Can. Car & F'y	670	6	6½	6	6½
26	21½	1.75	6.9	Do. pref.	250	25	25½	25	25½
27½	21½	1+1	8	Can. Celanese	265	25	25	24	24
125½	118½	7+1.15•	6½	Do. pref.	25	122	122	122	122
23	21½	1	4.6	Do. Rights	....	(21½ bid 22½ asked)			
17½	15	2	13.3	Can. Convert.	....	(15 bid 18 asked)			
102½	98	4+2	6	Can. Cottons	....	(— bid 100 asked)			
117	113	6	5.2	Do. pref.	....	(115 bid — asked)			
14½	9	.	...	Can. Dredge	154	11½	11½	9	11½
100	98	6	6	Can. Fairb. pf.	....	(98 bid — asked)			
20	15	2	...	Can. For. Inv.	165	20	20	20	20
105	105	8	7.6	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
215	208½	8	3.7	Can. Gen. Elec.	....	(151 bid — asked)			
7½	6½	50c	7.4	Can. G. Inv.	....	(7 bid 7½ asked)			
3½	3	10c	...	Can. Ind. Alc.	90	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
3¾	2	10c	...	Do. (B)	110	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
167	130	6	4.6	Can. Indust. B.	30	136	131	130	130
175	152	7	4.4	Do. pref.	3	157	158	158	158
.30	.06	.	...	Can. Int. I. Tr.	....	(.10 bid .20 asked)			
40	39	2	5.1	Do. pref.	....	(35 bid — asked)			
13½	12	1	8	Can. Lt. & Pr.	....	(12½ bid — asked)			
9½	7	.	...	Can. Locomo.	....	(6½ bid 8 asked)			
.60	.45	4c	...	Can. Marconi	25	.50	.50	.50	.50
15	10	50+70c	10	Can. Oil	90	12	12	10	10
123	105	8	7.6	Do. pref.	....	(100 bid 115 asked)			
6¾	5	.	...	Can. Pacific	7650	5¾	6¾	5½	6½
.35	.10	.	...	C. Pr. & Pa. In.	....	(.15 bid .20 asked)			
1.50	.40	.	...	Do. pref.	....	1.25 bid 2.00 asked			
..	..	.	...	C. Tube & Stl.	....	(4 bid 5½ asked)			
..	..	‡5.25	..	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 103 asked)			
5	5	.	...	Do. 2nd pref.	....	(5 bid — asked)			
3¾	2	.	...	Can. Vickers	....	(2¾ bid 3½ asked)			
27½	20	.	...	Do. pref.	325	22½	23	21¾	23
9½	9	1	...	C. Wallpaper A.	....	(9 bid — asked)			
10	8	1	...	Do. (B)	....	(9 bid 13 asked)			
42½	37	2	5.4	Can. West'ho'se	....	(34½ bid — asked)			
20	17¾	1.50+50c•	8	C. Wire Box	....	(18½ bid 20 asked)			
1.20	.80	.	...	Capital Estates	400	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
121	114	5	4.3	Carnation, pfd.	....	(— bid — asked)			
6½	5	.	...	Catelli Food	20	5½	6	6	6
10	8	75c	...	Do. pref.	40	9	10	10	10
†2.00	1.50	.	...	Celtic Knit	....	(1.50 bid — asked)			
†155	145	8	5.5	Cent. Can. L'n.	....	(— bid 135 asked)			
95	80	4	4.2	Chart. Trust	....	(— bid 89 asked)			
3½	2	.	...	Ch. Gai Wines.	....	(2 bid 2½ asked)			
.12½	.05	.	...	Chem. Research	100	.06	.05	.05	.05
.25	.20	.	...	City Gas & El.	....	(.15 bid .20 asked)			
.05	.05	.	...	Claude Neon	....	(.01 bid .05 asked)			
1.42	1.00	12c	...	Coast Brew	300	1.12	1.15	1.15	1.15
6¾	5	50c	..	Cockshutt Plow	225	6¾	6½	6½	6½
2.37	1.90	10c	...	Comm. Alcohol	10	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90
6½	5¾	40c	6.7	Do. pref.	....	(6 bid 6½ asked)			
3¾	3¾	40c	...	Conduits Nat.	....	(3½ bid 4½ asked)			
10½	8½	60c	6.4	Cons. Bakeries.	20	9½	9¾	9¾	9¾
.02	.01	.	...	Cons. Div. Sec.	....	(.01 bid .05 asked)			
7¾	4½	75c	...	Do. pref.	....	(5 bid — asked)			
3.37	1.50	.	...	Cons. Paper	1154	1.90	1.90	1.60	1.90
4	2	.	...	Cons. Press	....	(2 bid 4 asked)			
81½	75	3.50	...	Cons. Sand, pf.	....	(75 bid 81½ asked)			
39	32	1+1.50	7.3	Cons. Smelt.	2581	34	34	33¾	34
132	109	8	7.2	Consumers' Gas	32	111	112	111	111
69	50	7	12.2	Corr. P. Box, p.	....	(50 bid 65 asked)			
23	18	1.20+15c	6½	Cosmos Imp.	20	20	20	20	20
24½	20	2	10	Crown Cork	....	(18 bid — asked)			
1.50	1.25	.	...	Crown Dom Oil	....	(1.25 bid — asked)			
34½	27½	3	10.2	Crow's N. Coal.	16	29	29½	29½	29½
.70	.35	.	...	Cub Aircraft	200	.40	.40	.40	.40
				D, E					
10½	8	1+15c	...	David & Fre. A.	4	9	8	8	8
1.50	1.50	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(.50 bid 1.00 asked)			
7	7	.	...	de Havilland	....	(— bid 7 asked)			
80	75	7+5.25•	..	Do. pref.	....	(75 bid — asked)			
1.15	1.00		...	Disher Steel	....	(— bid .75 asked)			
10	6	1.50	...	Do. pref.	....	(5 bid 8 asked)			
26½	21	2.22	9.3	Distill-Seagram	345	23	23¾	23	23½
97½	90	5	5.2	Do. pref.	162	95½	95½	95	95½
†30	30	4	...	Dom. Ang. Inv.	....	(22 bid — asked)			
†75	70	5	...	Do. pref.	....	(75 bid 84 asked)			
191	135	8	5.7	Dom. Bank	14	140	140	135	140
24	20	1.20	5.7	Dom. Bridge	198	20½	21	20½	20¾
15¾	10	.	...	Dom. Coal, pf.	320	10	10	10	10
25	18		...	Dom. Engineer.	....	(18 bid 23 asked)			
19	16½	1+25c	6½	Dom. Foundries	150	18½	18¾	18½	18¾
106½	103½	6	5.7	Do. pref.	....	(105 bid 110 asked)			
117	110	5	4.3	Dom. Glass	....	114¾ bid 117 asked			
152½	150	7	4.7	Do. pref.	50	152	150	150	150
25	20½	1.20+40c	7½	Dom Oilcloth	....	(— bid 20½ asked)			
.60	.50	.	...	Dom. Scot. Inv.	....	(— bid .50 asked)			
24½	20	2	...	Do. pref.	10	23½	23½	23½	23½
1½	1½	.	...	Dom. Square	....	(1½ bid — asked)			
9½	5½	.	...	Dom. St. & C.B.	1160	7½	7¾	7¾	7¾
5½	3½	20c	..	Dom. Stores	950	5¾	5½	5¾	5½
4½	3	.	...	Dom. Tar & Ch.	165	3½	4	3¾	3¾
88	83	5.50	6.3	Do. pref.	10	88	87	87	87
82½	66	5	7.2	Dom. Textile	36	70	70	70	70
154	150	7	4.7	Do. pref.	....	(149 bid — asked)			
1.30	.60	.	...	Dom. Woollens	25	1.20	1.25	1.25	1.25
8	6½	60c	8	Do. pref.	39	7½	7½	7¾	7¾
4	2	†10c	..	Donnacona P.	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
6	3½	.	...	Dryden Paper	15	4	4	4	4
†.50	.50	.	...	East Koot. Pr.	....	(— bid — asked)			
8	6	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(6 bid 9 asked)			
.50	.25	.	...	East Dairies	....	(.50 bid 1.00 asked)			
10	6½	.	...	Do. pref.	36	7½	9	9	9
13	10	1	8.3	East Steel	....	(11½ bid 12¾ asked)			
6½	6½	.	...	East Theat.	....	(6 bid — asked)			
3	2½	.	...	Easy Washing	....	(2¾ bid 5 asked)			
25	25	2	...	Economic Inv.	....	(— bid 23 asked)			
5	2½	.	...	Electrolux	....	(— bid 4½ asked)			
3½	2½	.	...	Enam. & Heat.	....	(2½ bid 2¾ asked)			
29¾	19	2.50	12.5	English Electric	5	20	20	20	20
3½	1¾	.	...	Do. (B)	10	2½	3½	3½	3½
5½	4½	15c	...	Equitable Life.	....	(4½ bid 6 asked)			
				F, G					
2½	1½	.	...	Fairchild Air.	....	(2½ bid 2¾ asked)			
19½	15	1	6.7	Fam. Players	....	(13½ bid 15 asked)			
22½	15	1.50+25c	10	Fanny Farm.	330	17½	18½	17½	18½
3¾	2½	.	...	Fleet Aircraft.	425	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
.20	.20	.	...	Fleury Bissell	....	(.20 bid .50 asked)			
10	10	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(10 bid 14 asked)			
19½	14½	1	5.3	Ford Motor A	846	18¾	19½	18½	19½
18¾	14½	1	5.3	Do. (B)	100	17¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
.15	.15		...	For. Pr. Secs.	....	(— bid .25 asked)			
16½	12	‡1.20+50c		Foundation Co.	125	14½	14½	14½	14½
13	7	.	...	Fraser Cos.	2	8	7½	7½	7½
13½	7½	.	...	Do. Vot. Tr.	320	9	9½	9	9½
.50	.50		...	Freiman	....	(.50 bid — asked)			
55	55	1.50	...	Do. pref.	....	(55 bid — asked)			
6¾	4½	60c	9.2	Gatineau Pwr.	440	6	6½	6½	6½
77½	61¾	5	6.9	Do. pref.	12	71¾	73	71¾	71¾
80	70	5.50	7.3	Do. 5½% pref.	60	78¾	76	75	75
.15	.15	.	...	Do. Rights	....	(— bid .20 asked)			
6½	5	30c	...	Gen. St. Wares	105	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
92	84	7+53c•	8½	Do. pref.	10	84½	85	85	85
60	31¾	2.50+2.50		Goodyear Tire.	25	45½	51	51	51
50	39	2.50	5	Do. pref.	5	49½	49½	49½	49½
†67	67	‡4	...	Gould Pumps	....	(— bid — asked)			
†4.00	2.50	.	...	Gt. Lakes Pap.	....	1.00 bid 3.87 asked			
†16	16	‡75c	...	Do. pref.	....	(5 bid 20 asked)			
2.50	1.00	.	...	Do. Vot. tr. c.	105	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
16¾	11	‡75c	...	Do. Vot. tr. p	355	12	12	11¾	12
4½	3½	.	...	Gt. W. Saddlery	....	(— bid 4 asked)			
28	24	3	...	Do. pref.	10	24	27½	27½	27½
11¾	10	60c	5.8	Greening Wire.	50	10½	10½	10½	10½
‡1.25	1.25	10c	...	Growers' Wine	....	(— bid — asked)			
4	2	.	...	Gurd, Chas.	....	(3½ bid 4 asked)			
70	70	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
3½	2½	.	...	Gypsum, Lime.	1135	2¾	3	2¾	2¾
				H, I					
14½	14½	1	...	Halifax Fire	....	(14½ bid — asked)			
3½	2	.	...	Ham. Bridge	250	3	3½	3	3½
36	28	2	6.2	Ham. Cot., pf.	....	(30½ bid — asked)			
1.50	.65	.	...	Ham. U. Theat.	....	(.65 bid 1.40 asked)			
76½	73	5	6.5	Do. pref.	....	(70 bid 90 asked)			
3½	2½	20+10c	..	Harding Carpet	....	(3 bid 3½ asked)			
..	..	.	...	Hillcrest Coll.	....	(.20 bid .90 asked)			
14	9½	‡75c	..	Hinde & Dauch	....	(— bid 13 asked)			
5	5	.	...	Holt Renfrew	....	(— bid — asked)			
65	40	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 61 asked)			
19	16	2	11.1	Honey Dew	....	(18 bid 20 asked)			
14	8	.	...	H. Smith Pap.	70	8½	8½	8½	8½
100	96	6	6.2	Do. pref.	50	96	96	96	96
9½	3	50c	...	Humberstone S.	....	(5½ bid — asked)			
8½	6	.	...	Hunts (A)	....	(— bid 6 asked)			
8½	.7	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(— bid 8 asked)			
55	46	4	8.3	Huron & E. Mt.	30	48	48½	48	48
8	7	80c	...	Do. 20% pd.	3	8	7½	7½	7½
1.00	.50	.	...	Hydro Electric.	....	(.30 bid 1.00 asked)			
204	150	8	5.3	Imperial Bank.	3	151	152	151	152
†275	275	15	...	Imperial Life.	....	(— bid 275 asked)			
10	7½	50c	5.2	Imperial Oil	2999	9½	9¾	9½	9¾
12½	9½	40+17½c	5½	Imperial Tob.	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
7½	6½	6%	4.5	Do. pref.	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
8½	7½	50+10c	8	Imp. Varnish	....	(— bid 8½ asked)			
28½	27½	1.50	5.3	Do. pref.	....	(26¾ bid 28 asked)			
9¾	6½		...	Indust. Accept.	10	8½	9	9	9
26	22	3	...	Inter-City Bak.	....	(27½ bid 30 asked)			
35	35	5	...	Inter'c Coal	....	(— bid — asked)			
‡120	120	8	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
12½	10	1.50	14.2	Inter. Bronze	....	(11½ bid — asked)			
23	20	1.50	6.5	Do. pref.	50	22¾	23	23	23
.25	.25	3c	..	Int. Coal & C.	....	(.25 bid .40 asked)			
7¾	5	.	...	Int. Metal Ind.	70	5½	6	6	6
98	85	6	6.6	Do. pref.	....	(86 bid 87½ asked)			
92	85	6	7	Do. pref. A.	....	(— bid 89 asked)			
115	111	5	4.4	Int. Mill., pf.	....	112¾ bid 114 asked			
36½	29	2	6.2	Int. Nickel	2743	30½	32½	30½	32½
157¾	143	7	4.7	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
1.50	1.05		...	Int. Paints	....	1.90 bid 2.25 asked			
15	13	1+25c•	7½	Do. pref.	....	(12½ bid 15 asked)			
16	10½		...	Int. Pap. & P.	....	(— bid — asked)			
65	52½	5	9.5	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
14	11	1	7.2	Int. Pete.	1694	13¾	14	13¾	13¾
2½	2		...	Int. Power	40	2½	3¾	3¾	3½
90	85	7	8	Do. pref.	205	87½	87½	87½	87½
•11¾	10½	.	...	Int. St. Rlty. A.	....	(— bid 10 asked)			
•4	3½	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(— bid 4 asked)			
3½	2	.	...	Int. Util. (A)	135	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
.15	.03	.	...	Do. (B)	1470	.05	.10	.05	.10
				J, K, L					
†13	13	68c	...	Jam. Pub. Ser.	....	(— bid 12½ asked)			
115	100	7	7	Do. pref.	5	100	100	100	100
8½	7	.	...	Kelvinator	....	(6¾ bid 7 asked)			
10	4	.	...	L. St. John Pr.	....	(6 bid — asked)			
17½	14½	1.20	7.4	Lake of Woods.	80	16½	16½	16½	16½
118	113	7	6.1	Do. pref.	....	(115 bid — asked)			
54	47	4	7.4	Landed Bank	13	54	54	54	54
12	8	70+30c	10½	Lang, J. A.	....	(9 bid 9¾ asked)			
•3.50	2.50		...	Langley's	....	(— bid — asked)			
23	19½	2	...	Do. pref.	....	(19 bid 24½ asked)			
10¾	6½	80c	9.4	Laura Secord	355	8½	8½	8½	8½
9½	8	.	...	Legare, pref.	....	(8 bid 9 asked)			
3	2½	10c	...	Levy Bros.	....	(2¾ bid 3 asked)			
6½	5	.	...	Lindsay, C. W.	50	6	6½	6½	6½
54	50	2	...	Do. pref.	....	(50 bid — asked)			
25½	19½	1+25c	6.2	Loblaw (A)	391	19¾	20	19½	20
23¾	17½	1+25c	7.2	Do. (B)	95	17½	18	17½	18
				M					
1.00	1.00	.	...	Mackenzie Air	....	(— bid — asked)			
2	1	.	...	Mackin. Steel	....	(— bid 3½ asked)			
65	60	5	8.3	Do. pref.	....	(55 bid — asked)			
16	11½	75c	...	Maclaren Pr.	....	(12 bid — asked)			
7	5		...	M. L. Gardens	....	(5 bid 8¾ asked)			
6	4½	40c	8.9	Do. pref.	....	(5 bid 6½ asked)			
3.00	1.00	.	...	Maple Leaf M.	149	1.60	2.00	1.80	2.00
5½	3	.	...	Do. pref.	130	5½	5½	5½	5½
15¾	15	80+2½c	5	Maritime Tele.	....	(15 bid — asked)			
17	16½	70c	4.2	Do. pref.	....	(16 bid — asked)			
†18	14¾	.	...	Marcus Loew's.	....	(20 bid — asked)			
95	95	7	7.4	Do. pref.	....	(96½ bid — asked)			
4½	2½		...	Massey-Harris	4928	4	4½	3¾	4
13	10½	1.25	...	Do. pref.	1955	13	13	12¾	13
4½	2½	.	...	McColl Fron.	270	4½	4	3¾	4
95	72½	6	7	Do. pref.	57	85½	85½	85	85
1	1		...	Melchers	75	1	1	1	1
6½	5½	60c	10.9	Do. pref.	5	5½	5½	5½	5½
3½	2		...	Mercury Mills	....	(2½ bid 3¾ asked)			
44	44	2.50	5.7	Mitchell, J. S.	....	(— bid 46 asked)			
15	10½	1	...	Mitchell, Robt.	112	11¾	11¾	10½	11¾
14	12¾	1.20	8.6	Mod. Contain.	200	12¾	14	14	14
90	90	5.50	6.1	Do. pref.	....	(88¾ bid 100 asked)			
†2	1½	.	...	Monarch Knit.	....	(3 bid — asked)			
65	48	7	...	Do. pref.	5	50	60	60	60
67	65	4	6.2	Montreal Cot.	....	(67 bid — asked)			
117	111½	7	6.1	Do. pref.	5	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
1.00	.25		...	Mont. Is. Pr.	....	(.25 bid .50 asked)			
24	19¾	1.50	6.9	Mont. L. & Pr.	2040	21¾	22	21¾	21¾
50¾	49		...	Do. Notes	12	49½	49½	49½	49½
14	13	1.25	...	Montreal Loan	....	(13 bid 13½ asked)			
.80	.70	.	...	Mtl. Refrig & S	....	(.75 bid — asked)			
16	11½	1.25	...	Do. pref.	....	(15½ bid — asked)			
24½	20	*1.82	...	Montreal Tele.	5	24½	24	24	24
20	12		...	Montreal Trams	25	20	18	18	18
45	39	2.22+66½	7	Moore Corp.	231	39½	41	39½	41
178	156	7	4.3	Do. pref. (A)	....	160¾ bid 173 asked			
265	235	7	2.9	Do. pref. (B)	....	(— bid 242 asked)			
.10	.10	.	...	Muirheads	....	(.10 bid .25 asked)			
1	1	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(2 bid 4 asked)			
				N, O					
26	23	2	7.9	Nat. Breweries.	342	24½	25½	23	23¾
40	36	1.75	4.8	Do. pref.	....	(37 bid 38 asked)			
7	4	40c	...	Nat. Grocers	....	(3¼ bid 4½ asked)			
26	24½	1.50	5.9	Do. pref.	....	(25½ bid 26 asked)			
9½	8	.	...	N. Sew. Pipe A	50	8½	9½	9½	9½
34¾	27	2	6.7	Nat. Steel Car.	345	29½	30	29½	30
138	120	8	6.7	National Tr.	....	(120 bid 132 asked)			
‡9½	9½	‡60c	..	Neon Prod.	....	(— bid — asked)			
18	10	1.75	...	Niag. W. Weav.	50	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
3½	2	.	...	Noorduyn Av.	300	2	2	2	2
.55	.25		...	North Star Oil.	....	(.50 bid .90 asked)			
3½	2¾	35c	12.7	Do. pref.	....	(2¾ bid 3½ asked)			
87½	86	6	6.8	N. S. L. & Pr.	....	(— bid 86½ asked)			
108¾	105½	6	5.6	Do. pref.	....	(107 bid — asked)			
22	17½	1	5.3	Ogilvie Flour	175	18	18½	18	18½
155	151	7		Do. pref.	....	(151 bid — asked)			
110	105	5	4.8	Ontario Loan	15	105	105	105	105
†3	3	.	...	Ont. Silknit	....	(— bid 2 asked)			
35	30	‡2	...	Do. pref.	50	30¾	35	35	35
11	9	1	...	Do. Scripts	....	(10½ bid 11 asked)			
10	8	1	12.5	Ont. Steel	....	(— bid 11 asked)			
†110	110	7	...	Do. pref.	....	(110 bid 115 asked)			
.60	.45	.	...	Orange Crush.	....	(.50 bid — asked)			
3	1½		...	Do. pref.	50	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
5	4	‡20c	...	Ott. Car Air.	....	(— bid 4½ asked)			
17	12	2	14.3	Ottawa El. Rly.	....	(18½ bid 20 asked)			
6	4	60c	12	Ott. L. H. & Pr.	....	(5 bid 6 asked)			
80	78	5	6.2	Do. pref.	....	(80 bid — asked)			
				P, Q, R					
†35	30	3c	..	Pacific Coyle	....	(— bid — asked)			
103	87	5	5.7	Page Hersey	....	(— bid 89 asked)			
5	5	.	...	Pantepec Oil	....	(3½ bid 3¾ asked)			
30½	30½	4	...	Paton Mfg.	....	(33 bid — asked)			
113	113	7	6.2	Do. pref.	....	(111 bid — asked)			
48	41½	3	7.2	Penmans	....	(— bid 42 asked)			
124	120	6	4.9	Do. pref.	....	(120 bid 123 asked)			
•5	5	25c	...	People's Cr Sec	....	(4½ bid 5½ asked)			
14½	10	1	9.3	Photo Eng.	....	(10 bid 15 asked)			
100½	96	7	7	Porto Rico Pr p	....	(98 bid 100 asked)			
4½	2¾	30c	...	Power Corp.	70	3½	4	3½	4
85	73	6	8.1	Do. pref.	31	73	74½	73	74½
33½	31	3	9.7	Do. 2nd pref.	....	(— bid 30½ asked)			
4¾	3	.	...	Pressed Metals.	....	(3½ bid 3¾ asked)			
11	6		...	Price Bros.	185	6¾	7½	6½	7½
70	45	5.50	10.2	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 58 asked)			
6	4½	40c	6.7	Prov. Transport	....	(5½ bid 6 asked)			
13	11	1	8	Quebec Power.	175	12	12½	12½	12½
4	4		...	Que. Telephone	....	(4 bid — asked)			
24	24	2	...	Real Estate L'n	....	(23 bid — asked)			
5	3	50c	...	Regent Knit	568	4	5	4¾	4¾
21	15½	1.60	7.6	Do. pref.	....	(18½ bid 20 asked)			
3½	3		...	Reliance Grain.	5	3½	3½	3½	3½
75	66	6.50	8.7	Do. pref.	25	67	75	75	75
24	17¾	2	9.5	River S. Mill	....	(18 bid 23 asked)			
8	5¾	60c	8	Rolland Pap.	50	6½	7½	7½	7½
94	90	6	6.6	Do. pref.	....	(90 bid 95 asked)			
155	115	6	5	Royal Bank	150	119½	120	118	119
15¾	12	80c	6.3	Russell Indust.	....	(12½ bid 15 asked)			
150	130½	7	5	Do. pref.	....	(142 bid 145 asked)			
				S					
106¾	103	5.50	5.2	Saguenay Pr. p	....	(— bid 106 asked)			
24½	24	1	4.2	Sangamo	5	24½	24	24	24
8	6	.	...	Sarnia Br. (A)	....	(6 bid 7 asked)			
1	1	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(1 bid 2 asked)			
15	14½	1+50c	10	Scythes & Co.	7	14½	15	15	15
24½	24½	1.75	7.3	Do. pref.	....	(25 bid — asked)			
14	12	90c	6.4	Shawinigan Pr.	905	13¾	14	13¾	14
13¾	7	45c	...	Sher. Wms.	85	7	7	7	7
115½	108	7	6.2	Do. pref.	35	112	112	111	111
8½	6	40c	5.7	Silverwoods	....	(7 bid 8 asked)			
8	5¾	40c	5.9	Do. pref.	....	(7 bid 8 asked)			
10	7	60+15c	9	Simon & Sons.	....	(8 bid 8½ asked)			
105	105	7	6.7	Do. pref.	....	(98½ bid — asked)			
7½	3½	.	...	Simpson, A.	....	(4 bid 6 asked)			
2½	1	.	...	Do. (B)	2	2½	2	2	2
89	65	6.50	8.7	Do. pref.	45	74½	76	74	76
†135	132	6	...	Simpson, R., pf.	....	(132 bid — asked)			
10½	8¾	80c	8.6	So. Can. Pr.	15	9	9½	9½	9½
103½	99½	6	5.9	Do. pref.	40	103	103	102	102
2.00	.95	.	...	St. Law. Corp.	1340	1.10	1.15	1.05	1.10
15½	8¾	1	10.8	Do. pref. (A)	270	9	9½	9½	9½
25	22	1.40+50c	9	St. Law. Flour	....	(20 bid — asked)			
122	115	7	6.1	Do. pref.	....	(115 bid — asked)			
43	24½	3	11.5	St. Law. Pap. p	83	25	27	25¾	27
11	9	1.25	...	Stand. Chem.	....	(10 bid 11 asked)			
2	1	.	...	Stand. Clay	....	(2 bid 5 asked)			
.55	.35	.	...	St. Pav. & Mat.	....	(.45 bid .50 asked)			
5½	4	31¼c	...	Do. pref.	....	(4½ bid 5½ asked)			
4	3	40c	...	Stand. Radio	....	(3½ bid 3¾ asked)			
20	13¾	60+60c	9	Stedman Bros.	....	(15 bid 20 asked)			
63¾	57	3	5	Steel of Can.	45	60½	61	60	60
70½	66½	3	4.4	Do. pref.	105	67	67¾	66½	67½
3	3	.	...	Sterling Coal	....	(— bid 5 asked)			
.25	.15	.	...	Stop & Shop.	....	(— bid .25 asked)			
13½	11½	80+50c•		Stuart, D.A., pf.	....	(11¾ bid 13 asked)			
†3½	2¾	.	...	Supersilk H. A.	....	(— bid 2 asked)			
‡3	2¾	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(— bid 3 asked)			
69½	57	5	7.9	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 65 asked)			
19	18½	1+25c	6.7	Sup. Pete. ord.	....	(18½ bid 21½ asked)			
20	18¾	1+25c	6.7	Do. com.	....	(— bid 32 asked)			
				T, U, V					
11½	8½	80c	8	Tamblyn	30	9¾	10	9¾	9¾
52¾	52½	2.50	4.8	Do. pref.	....	(52½ bid — asked)			
1.25	1.25	.	...	Thayers	....	(1.25 bid — asked)			
24	18	3.50	...	Do. pref.	100	20	18	18	18
2¾	1	.	...	Thrift Stores	....	(2½ bid 5 asked)			
14	10		...	Do. pref.	....	(14½ bid 15 asked)			
8½	4	52½c	...	Tip Top Tailors	30	5	5	4¾	4¾
106	95	7	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 98 asked)			
†1.50	1.00	.	...	Tooke Bros.	....	(1.00 bid — asked)			
13½	12	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(16 bid 20 asked)			
20	16½	1	5.9	Tor. Elevators.	....	(17 bid — asked)			
50	45	2.62½	5.4	Do. pref.	20	46½	48	48	48
76	63	4	6.1	Tor. Gen. Tr.	....	(66 bid 75 asked)			
84½	50	5	8.3	Toronto Mtge.	11	60	60	60	60
151	147	7	4.7	Tuckett Tob. p.	....	(150 bid — asked)			
3½	1		...	Twin City	....	(3¾ bid 10 asked)			
10¾	4½		...	Union Gas	1086	5¾	5¾	5½	5½
13½	12½	80c	6.1	Un. Amuse. (A)	....	(13½ bid — asked)			
13½	12½	80c	6.1	Do. (B)	....	(13½ bid — asked)			
1.20	.75	10c	...	United Distill	....	(1.05 bid — asked)			
36	29	3	10	United Fuel, pf.	60	30½	30	30	30
3¾	2½	.	...	Do. (B) pref.	15	3½	3¾	3¾	3¾
3	3	.	...	United Secs.	....	(4 bid — asked)			
4½	2¾	.	...	United Steel	415	3½	3¾	3½	3½
3¾	3	.	...	Viau Bisc.	....	(— bid — asked)			
60	48½	5	10.2	Do. pref.	5	60	49	49	49
				W, Y, Z					
44	35	4	11.3	Wabasso Cot.	....	(35 bid 38 asked)			
50½	40	4	8.7	Walker-Good.	317	45	46	45	46
21	18	1	5.1	Do. pref.	175	19	20	19	20
1.15	1.00	‡5c	..	Walkerville Br.	....	1.15 bid 1.20 asked			
136	136	7	5.2	W. Koot. Pr. p	....	(135 bid — asked)			
1.20	1.00	.	...	West. C. Flour.	....	1.00 bid 1.50 asked			
29	18	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(25 bid 27½ asked)			
51	44	3+2	10.9	West Grocers	5	45	46	46	46
111	109	7	6.3	Do. pref.	....	(109 bid 113 asked)			
§15½	11¾	50c	...	W'minster Pap.	....	(— bid — asked)			
11½	9½	80c	7.8	Weston Ltd.	130	10	10½	10	10½
94½	90	5	5.3	Do. pref.	....	(92 bid 96 asked)			
16½	14½	1	6.7	Wilsils	....	(14½ bid — asked)			
1.90	.65	.	...	Winnipeg El. A	760	1.20	1.90	1.25	1.90
1.30	.60	.	...	Do. (B)	36	1.20	1.30	1.30	1.30
15	5¾	.	...	Do. pref.	15	12½	15	15	15
80	67	7	10.4	Wood, A & J, p	50	70	69	67	67
60	55	.	...	Woods Mfg. pf.	....	(— bid — asked)			
5	4	40c	...	York Knitting.	....	(3½ bid 4½ asked)			
•100	100	7	...	Do. 1st pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
12	10¾	80c	7.3	Zellers	50	11	11	11	11
25	24	1.50	6.2	Do. pref.	....	(24 bid 24½ asked)			

Quotations: †1941. §1940. •1939. •1938.

▴On account of arrears. ▪Participating. ‡Paid in 1941. ♦Paid in 1942 to date.

•Net after corporate income tax paid in 1942 to date.

Mining Stocks

Par Val	Range 1942 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Sept. 21 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Sept. 28
			A					
No	.16½	.05	Aldermac	5,500	.07¾	.08½	.07½	.07¾
1	.00½	.00¼	Amm. Gold	......	(.00¼ bid .00½ asked)			
No	2.55	1.75	Anglo-Huronian	200	2.01	2.10	2.00	2.10
No	.25	.20	Argus Interests	......	(.26 bid .... asked)			
No	•.01	.01	Arno	......	(.... bid .01¼ asked)			
1	.04½	.02	Ashley	......	(.02½ bid .... asked)			
1	.02	.01½	Astoria Quebec	......	(.... bid .02 asked)			
1	1.47	.85	Aunor Gold	3,739	1.11	1.15	1.07	1.07
			B					
1	.06	.02	Bagamac	......	(.02½ bid .... asked)			
1	.05½	.02½	Bankfield	......	(.02¾ bid .03 asked)			
No	.09½	.05	Base Metals	3,100	.06	.06½	.06	.06½
1	.06½	.02½	Bear Exploration	......	(.03½ bid .04½ asked)			
1	.94	.55	Beattie Gold	700	.56	.60	.56	.60
1	.03	.02½	Beaufor	......	(.01½ bid .03 asked)			
1	.65	.60	Berens River	......	(.40 bid .80 asked)			
1	.10	.04½	Bidgood Kirk	12,000	.06	.06½	.06	.06½
1	.12½	.06	Bobjo	6,500	.08	.08½	.07½	.08½
1	.32½	.05	Bonetal Gold	7,000	.06	.06½	.06	.06½
1	.03	.01½	Bouscadillac G.M.	......	(.01½ bid .02 asked)			
No	9.30	5.75	Bralorne	1,375	6.05	6.20	6.10	6.10
1	.03	.02½	Brasil Gold	......	(.... bid .02¾ asked)			
1	.00¾	.00½	Brett Trethewey	2,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.61	.34	Broulan Porc.	3,700	.35	.40½	.35	.38½
1	2.80	.90	Buffalo Ankerite	500	1.15	1.14	1.14	1.14
No	.03	.01	Buffalo Can.	5,000	.02¾	.02½	.02½	.02½
5	12.50	5.00	Bulolo Gold	295	6.75	7.50	7.12	7.12
No	.01½	.01	Bunker Hill	......	(.01 bid .... asked)			
			C					
1	•.11	.05	Camp Bird	......	(.01 bid .06 asked)			
No	.49	.23	Can. Malartic	1,450	.38	.41	.35	.39
1	1.72	.84	Cariboo Gold	......	(.... bid 1.00 asked)			
1	.01	.00½	Cartier Malartic	......	(.00½ bid .01 asked)			
1	.60	.45	Castle Trethewey	......	(.... bid .52 asked)			
1	.05	.02	Cen. Cadillac	......	(.02 bid .03 asked)			
1	1.30	.65	Cen. Patricia	4,200	.68	.70	.65	.67
1	.10½	.04	Cen. Porcupine	200	.04½	.05	.05	.05
1	.18½	.15	Century Mining	......	(.... bid .13¾ asked)			
1	1.50	.43	Chesterville	1,150	.51	.55	.50	.55
No	2.20	1.20	Chromium	535	1.50	2.20	1.95	2.20
5	1.10	.50	Coast Copper	100	.55	.66	.66	.66
1	.74	.46	Cochenour Willans	2,900	.54	.59	.54	.58½
5	1.15	.75	Coniagas	......	(.75 bid .... asked)			
No	.94	.50	Coniaurum	6,393	.56½	.57	.54	.54
5	39.00	32.00	Cons. Smelters	2,581	34.00	34.00	33.75	34.00
			D, E					
1	.65	.26½	Delnite	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
1	.06	.02½	Denison Nickel	4,000	.03	.03½	.03½	.03½
No	17.50	10.37	Dome Mines	1,760	15.00	15.75	15.00	15.25
1	.10	.02½	Duquesne	3,500	.03	.03	.03	.03
1	2.24	.98	East Malartic	8,275	1.05	1.15	1.00	1.00
1	.57	.32	Eldorado	9,500	.52	.57	.54	.54
			F, G					
No	3.60	2.20	Falconbridge	510	2.40	2.45	2.40	2.45
1	.02½	.01½	Federal	......	(.01½ bid .01¾ asked)			
No	.42½	.15	Francoeur Gold	1,600	.20	.17	.15	.15
1	.04	.01½	Gillies Lake	......	(.03 bid .04 asked)			
1	.01	.00½	Glenora	......	(.00½ bid .01 asked)			
No	.20	.08	God's Lake	3,400	.13½	.15	.13½	.15
1	.11½	.06½	Goldale	11,100	.08	.09	.08½	.09
50c.	.15	.13	Gold Belt	......	(.11½ bid .... asked)			
1	.10½	.03½	Gold Eagle	10,800	.10	.10½	.10	.10
1	.04½	.01	Golden Gate	3,000	.02	.02	.01½	.01½
1	.01	.00½	Goodfish	500	.00½	.01	.01	.01
1	.01½	.01½	Graham Bousquet	......	(.01 bid .02¾ asked)			
No	.05	.03½	Grandora	......	(.04 bid .... asked)			
1	.02	.01½	Grull Wihksne	......	(.01½ bid .02½ asked)			
1	.14	.07	Gunnar Gold	2,500	.09½	.09½	.09½	.09½
Week Ending September 28.
28½	28½	3.50	...	Do. pref.	....	(38 bid — asked)			
			H, I					
1	.03	.01½	Halcrow Swayze	......	(.01½ bid .03½ asked)			
1	.00½	.00¼	Halliwell Gold	......	(.00¼ bid .01½ asked)			
1	3.00	1.00	Hallnor Mines	......	(1.75 bid 2.00 asked)			
1	.55	.28	Hard Rock	5,000	.35	.38	.35	.36
1	.04½	.02	Harker	......	(.... bid .02 asked)			
1	.29	.20	Hedley Mascot	......	(.19 bid .... asked)			
5	10.50	6.65	Hollinger	5,510	7.35	7.60	7.25	7.35
1	.20	.13	Howey Gold	4,400	.14	.14	.13	.13
No	28.12	21.75	Hudson Bay	1,735	22.25	22.50	22.00	22.25
1	.31	.19	Inspiration	1,050	.24	.25	.22	.22
No	36.25	29.00	Int. Nickel	2,743	30.50	32.50	30.50	32.50
50c.	•1.30	.85	Island Mountain	......	(.... bid 1.30 asked)			
			J, K, L					
1	.01½	.00½	Jacola	......	(.00¼ bid .... asked)			
1	.20	.03½	Jack Waite	......	(.04 bid .05 asked)			
1	.20½	.09	Jason Mines	1,500	.10	.10½	.09	.10½
1	.02½	.00½	Jellicoe	......	(.00½ bid .02 asked)			
1	.00½	.00½	J. M. Cons. Gold	......	(.00½ bid .01 asked)			
1	.03½	.01½	Joliet Quebec	......	(.01½ bid .01¾ asked)			
1	4.40	2.93	Kerr Addison	19,095	3.60	3.75	3.55	3.60
1	.22	.22	Kerr Lake	......	(.10 bid 1.00 asked)			
1	.05	.00½	Kirk. Gold Rand	......	(.01½ bid .03½ asked)			
1	.26	.12	Kirk. Hud. Bay	......	(.... bid .21 asked)			
1	.62	.40	Kirkland Lake	8,650	.42	.42	.41	.41
1	.59	.34	Lake Dufault	1,100	.35	.37	.34	.34
1	12.00	6.75	Lake Shore	1,112	8.00	8.25	7.75	7.75
No	4.15	3.15	Lamaque Gold	1,760	3.40	3.40	3.20	3.40
1	.09	.03	Lapa Cadillac	6,000	.03	.03½	.03	.03½
1	.01½	.00½	Lebel Oro	......	(.00¾ bid .01¼ asked)			
1	.60	.38½	Leitch Gold	5,300	.48½	.50	.48½	.49½
No	1.35	.65	Little Long Lac	1,800	.73	.75	.70	.72
			M					
1	2.85	1.70	Macassa	2,725	2.02	2.05	1.95	1.95
1	1.68	.93	MacLeod Cockshutt	7,000	1.09	1.12	1.00	1.00
1	.54	.30	Madsen Red Lake	24,825	.39	.43	.39½	.39½
1	2.22	1.12	Malartic Gold	32,500	1.25	1.40	1.22	1.22
No	.00½	.00¼	Man. & Eastern	......	(.00¼ bid .00¾ asked)			
1	.02	.01	Maralgo	......	(.01½ bid .... asked)			
5	45.50	36.00	McIntyre	1,205	40.37	41.00	40.00	41.00
1	1.04	.50	McKenzie R.L.	5,400	.54	.55	.52	.52
1	.03	.01	McLellan Gold	......	(.01 bid .01½ asked)			
1	.05	.03	McVittie Graham	......	(.04 bid .05½ asked)			
No	.11	.06½	McWatters	500	.08½	.09	.09	.09
			N, O					
1	.23	.08	Naybob	4,700	.08¾	.08½	.08	.08½
1	.50	.30	Negus Mines	......	(.25 bid .40 asked)			
5	1.01	.75	Nipissing	1,000	.90	.95	.90	.95
No	52.00	41.00	Noranda	1,536	43.00	44.00	43.00	43.50
No	.25	.14	Nor. Canada	......	(.15½ bid .29 asked)			
1	.04	.02½	Norgold	......	(.01½ bid .03 asked)			
No	.90	.48	Normetals	4,050	.63	.69	.60	.68
1	1.00	1.00	Northern Empire	......	(2.00 bid .... asked)			
1	.91	.45	O'Brien	13,600	.50	.53½	.49	.49
1	.10	.05	Omega	......	(.03½ bid .05½ asked)			
1	.16	.06½	Ontario Nickel	171,300	.13½	.15	.13	.15
1	.06	.02	Osisko	4,000	.03	.02½	.02	.02
			P, Q, R					
No	.90	.32	Pamour	5,300	.44	.50	.45	.45
1	.04	.01½	Pandora	2,000	.02	.01¾	.01½	.01½
1	.02	.01	Partanen Mal.	......	(.01½ bid .01½ asked)			
1	3.00	2.00	Pato Cons. G.	......	(2.25 bid 2.50 asked)			
1	.00½	.00½	Pawnee Kirk	......	(.00½ bid .01 asked)			
1	.19	.10	Paymaster	700	.14½	.14½	.14½	.14½
1	1.75	.85	Pend Oreille	3,052	.90	1.00	.90	.95
1	1.35	.62	Perron Gold	6,808	.67	.70	.65	.65
1	2.35	1.35	Pickle Crow	4,580	1.45	1.42	1.35	1.40
1	2.20	1.12	Pioneer Gold B.C.	2,480	1.15	1.25	1.15	1.19
1	5.25	4.25	Place Devel.	......	(5.25 bid 6.25 asked)			
1	.78	.36	Powell Rouyn	1,000	.38	.40	.40	.40
1	.60	.35	Premier Gold	700	.38	.38	.37	.38
1	3.20	1.35	Preston E. Dome.	10,600	1.48	1.47	1.35	1.38
No	.20	.12	Prospectors Air's.	......	(.10 bid .... asked)			
1	.25	.17	Quebec Gold	......	(.18 bid .... asked)			
1	.39	.08	Queenston Gold	1,000	.18	.16	.16	.16
No	.06	.02	Quemont	600	.02	.04	.04	.04
No	.00½	.00½	Red Crest	......	(.... bid .03 asked)			
1	.45	.40	Reeves McDonald	......	(.17 bid .... asked)			
1	.25	.02½	Reno Gold	......	(.07 bid .08 asked)			
1	.03	.02	Roche Long Lac	300	.02	.02	.02	.02
			S					
1	2.05	1.32	San Antonio	3,428	1.46	1.50	1.44	1.44
1	.02½	.00½	Sand River	......	(.00½ bid .01 asked)			
1	.19	.09	Senator Rouyn	5,800	.15	.17	.15	.17
1	.01½	.01	Shawkey	......	(.01 bid .01¾ asked)			
50c.	.83	.65	Sheep Creek	......	(.73 bid .77 asked)			
1	.98	.55	Sherritt Gordon	6,095	.58	.60	.57	.60
1	6.00	4.05	Sigma Mines	708	4.25	4.75	4.20	4.65
1	.50	.28	Siscoe	6,550	.32½	.36	.33	.35
1	.34	.17	Sladen Malartic	5,500	.18	.20	.18	.18
1	.06	.01	Slave Lake	32,750	.02	.03½	.02	.03½
1	.04	.01½	St. Anthony	2,000	.01½	.02	.01¾	.02
No	1.96	.87	Steep Rock	28,770	1.33	1.39	1.30	1.32
No	.01½	.00½	Straw Lake	......	(.00½ bid .01½ asked)			
1	.13½	.07	Sturgeon River	500	.10½	.11	.11	.11
No	1.70	1.10	Sudbury Basin	112	1.25	1.22	1.20	1.20
1	.02¾	.01½	Sudbury Contact	......	(.... bid .04 asked)			
1	.65	.48	Sullivan Cons.	3,400	.54	.53	.52	.53
1	1.98	1.15	Sylvanite	1,270	1.30	1.40	1.26	1.26
			T, U, V					
1	2.34	1.45	Teck Hughes	6,325	1.48	1.50	1.45	1.48
1	.03½	.02½	Temiskaming	......	(.03½ bid .... asked)			
1	1.10	.45	Toburn Gold	700	.50	.50	.50	.50
1	.13	.08	Towagmac	1,000	.08	.08	.08	.08
No	.50	.23	Trans. Resources	500	.27	.28	.28	.28
1	.05	.01	Uchi Gold	......	(.03½ bid .04½ asked)			
	40.00	15.00	Uchi Bonds	......	(25.50 bid 35.00 asked)			
1	1.24	.59	Upper Canada	4,950	.66	.72	.66	.68
No	5.00	2.95	Ventures	1,164	3.30	3.50	3.40	3.45
5	†.20	.15	Mentor Exploration	......	(.06 bid .... asked)			
No	1.40	.90	Mining Corp.	888	.95	1.08	1.00	1.05
1	.30	.20	Moneta	3,900	.27	.28	.27	.27
			W, Y					
No	4.80	3.50	Waite Amulet	7,463	3.70	3.75	3.50	3.55
1	.17	.08	Wendigo	11,300	.16	.16½	.15	.15
1	.01½	.00½	Willsey Coughlan	......	(.01½ bid .02 asked)			
1	.04	.01	Wood Cadillac	6,000	.02	.02	.02	.02
No	2.90	1.81	Wright-Hargreaves	4,665	2.12	2.25	2.13	2.15
No	.05	.02½	Ymir Girl	......	(.03½ bid .04 asked)			

Oil Stocks

Par Val	Range 1942 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Sept. 21 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Sept. 28
No	.10	.03	Acme Gas & Oil	2,000	.04½	.05	.05	.05
1	.07½	.05	Alta. Pac. Cons.	......	(.06 bid .07½ asked)			
1	.13	.08	Ajax	1,300	.09	.13	.13	.13
No	.18	.15	Amalgamated	100	.15	.15	.15	.15
No	.56	.32	Anglo Canadian	2,585	.37	.40	.38	.40
No	.29	.09	Br. Dominion	11,300	.20	.20½	.19½	.20
No	.07	.04	Brown Oil	1,000	.04	.04	.04	.04
No	1.20	.78	Calgary & Ed.	500	.84	.88	.87	.88
1	.18	.10	Calmont	200	.12	.12	.12	.12
No	.22	.13	Commoil	100	.13	.14	.14	.14
No	.30	.18	Common Pete	300	.20	.20	.20	.20
No	.30	.12	Dalhousie	100	.16	.18	.18	.18
No	.17½	.11	Davies Pete	600	.11	.11½	.11	.11
No	.04	.01½	East Crest	6,000	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
No	.32	.32	Federated Pete	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
No	.85	.55	Foothills	200	.65	.65	.61	.65
No	.01	.01	Grease Creek Pete	......	(.00½ bid .02 asked)			
No	†.08	.04	Hargal	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
No	.20	.07	High Sarcee	......	(.06 bid .07½ asked)			
No	2.70	2.05	Home	975	2.31	2.30	2.24	2.24
1	.07	.02	Homestead O. & G.	14,000	.02	.02½	.02	.02½
No	.04	.02½	McD. Segur	......	(.03 bid .... asked)			
1	.20	.13	Model	500	.18	.13	.13	.13
25c.	.04	.04	National Petroleum	......	(.04 bid .05 asked)			
1	.05	.02½	Nordon	......	(.02½ bid .... asked)			
No	.03	.01½	Oil Selections	......	(.02½ bid .03½ asked)			
No	.40	.20	Okalta	1,000	.22	.20½	.20	.20
No	.04½	.02	Pacalta	3,000	.03	.03½	.03	.03½
1	•.27	.15	Pacific Petroleum	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
No	.25	.25	Petrol Oil & Gas	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
No	19.75	16.00	Royalite	165	17.00	17.75	17.00	17.25
No	.05	.02	South End	......	(.01½ bid .03 asked)			
No	.17	.10	South West Pete.	......	(.... bid .20 asked)			
5	1.60	.70	Texas Can.	......	(.90 bid 1.00 asked)			

1	.05½	.02	Bayonne Cons.	......	(.02½ bid .03 asked)			
No	9.20	5.80	Bralorne	5,056	6.05	6.15	6.00	6.15
1	†.00½	.00½	Bridge River Cons.	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
1	1.74	.83	Cariboo Gold	100	.85	.83	.83	.83
No	.01	.00½	Dentonia	......	(.... bid .00½ asked)			
No	.00¾	.00½	Fairview Amal.	......	(.00½ bid .... asked)			
1	.20	.10	George Copper	......	(.13½ bid .... asked)			
1	.06½	.04	Golconda	......	(.04 bid .... asked)			
50c.	.18	.10	Gold Belt	......	(.12½ bid .14 asked)			
50c.	.18	.10	Grandview	50	.10½	.12	.12	.12
1	.03½	.01½	Grull Wihksne	......	(.01½ bid .... asked)			
1	.35	.17	Hedley Mascot	3,300	.20	.22	.20	.22
No	.00½	.00½	Home Gold	......	(.00½ bid .... asked)			
1	.01½	.01½	Indian Mines	......	(.01 bid .01½ asked)			
50c.	1.06	.85	Island Mountain	......	(.80 bid .85 asked)			
1	.30	.28	Inter'tl Coal	......	(.28 bid .30 asked)			
50c.	.25	.15	Kootenay Belle	1,800	.17	.19	.19	.19
1	.20½	.18	McGillivray Creek	......	(.17½ bid .23 asked)			
No	.01	.00½	Minto Mines	......	(.00½ bid .00¾ asked)			
50c.	.02	.00½	Nicola	......	(.00½ bid .... asked)			
1	.10	.03	Pacific Nickel	4,500	.05	.05	.05	.05
1	1.75	.90	Pend Oreille	......	(.90 bid 1.00 asked)			
1	2.15	1.10	Pioneer Gold	250	1.18	1.20	1.20	1.20
No	.02	.00½	Premier Border	......	(.01½ bid .01½ asked)			
1	.60	.38	Premier Gold	6,200	.38	.39	.38	.39
No	.47	.24	Privateer Mines	2,500	.24½	.27	.26	.27
1	.02	.01	Quatsino Copper	......	(.01½ bid .... asked)			
1	.50	.20	Reeves McDonald	......	(.18 bid .... asked)			
1	.23	.02	Reno Gold	......	(.07 bid .... asked)			
50c.	.00½	.00½	Salmon Gold	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
50c.	.84	.61	Sheep Creek	4,900	.73	.75	.74	.75
1	.75	.50	Silbak Premier	300	.57	.55	.55	.55
No	•.00½	.00½	Silvercrest	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
50c.	.10	.06	Surf Inlet	......	(.03½ bid .06 asked)			
No	.02	.02	Taylor Bridge	1,000	.02	.02	.02	.02
20c.	.02½	.00¾	Wellington	......	(.01 bid .... asked)			
1	.04½	.01½	Whitewater	2,000	.03½	.03½	.03	.03
No	.04	.04	Ymir Yankee Girl	......	(.... bid .... asked)			

Vancouver Oils

1	.7	.05	Alta. Pac. Cons.	......	(.06½ bid .... asked)			
No	.55	.35	Anglo Canadian	......	(.37 bid .... asked)			
No	.03	.02½	Anaconda	......	(.02½ bid .02½ asked)			
No	.25½	.18	Brit. Dominion	......	(.18 bid .20 asked)			
No	.04	.04	Brown Oil	......	(.04½ bid .... asked)			
No	1.17	.80	Calgary & Ed.	902	.85	.90	.83	.90
1	.17	.10	Calmont	......	(.11½ bid .... asked)			
No	.23	.14	Commoil	......	(.14 bid .... asked)			
No	.28	.18	Commonwealth	3,000	.20	.20	.20	.20
No	.22	.14	Dalhousie	......	(.17 bid .... asked)			
No	.10½	.10½	Davies Pete	......	(.... bid .11 asked)			
No	.02½	.02½	East Crest	3,000	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
No	•.36½	.21	Federated Petroleum	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
No	.85	.60	Foothills	......	(.65 bid .... asked)			
No	.20	.07	High Sarcee	......	(.05 bid .... asked)			
No	2.67	2.00	Home Oil	......	(2.25 bid 2.29 asked)			
No	.01½	.00¾	Madison	......	(.01½ bid .... asked)			
No	.01½	.01	Marjon Oil	......	(.01 bid .01½ asked)			
No	.04½	.02½	McD. Segur Ex.	......	(.03½ bid .04 asked)			
No	.05½	.03½	Mercury	1,000	.04	.04½	.04½	.04½
No	.07	.05½	Mill City Pete	......	(.05 bid .07 asked)			
1	.20	.12	Model	......	(.12 bid .18 asked)			
25c.	.04½	.02	National Pete	......	(.04 bid .... asked)			
1	.03	.02	Nordon	......	(.03 bid .... asked)			
No	.40	.20	Okalta	......	(.20 bid .... asked)			
No	.04	.02½	Pacalta Oil	......	(.02¾ bid .03½ asked)			
1	.25	.14	Pacific Petroleum	......	(.19 bid .25 asked)			
No	.05½	.02½	Royal Canadian	......	(.03 bid .... asked)			
No	†.10½	.06	Royal Crest	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
No	18.63	16.00	Royalite	2	16.25	16.50	16.50	16.50
No	.05	.03	South End	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
No	.20	.15	Southwest Pete	......	(.... bid .20 asked)			
1	.05	.03	Spooner	......	(.03 Aug. 25)			
25c.	.09½	.06	Sunset Oil	......	(.06 bid .... asked)			
No	.04½	.03	United	......	(.03 bid .... asked)			
No	.05	.04	Vanalta	......	(.04½ bid .... asked)			
1	.20	.12	Vulcan	......	(.13 bid .... asked)			

Winnipeg Stocks

(Transactions from Sept. 21 to Sept. 26)

	Sales	High for period	Low for period	Close Sept. 26
Central Manitoba	700	.01¾	.01½	.01½
Forty-four	3,500	.10	.10	.10
United Grain Growers "A"	17	10.50	10.50	10.50
Western Steel	25	9.00	9.00	9.00

Stocks Not Traded in During Week*

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Beav. Lumber, c	2⅛	5	Grouped Inc.	..	4¼
Beav. Lumber, p	100	..	Nor. C. Mtg. un.	5½	..
Can. Indemnity	150	..	Nor. Mtge.	.75	..
Cres. Cream., p.	16½	..	Nor. Trusts	6	..
Dom. Envel., c.	..	7½	Traders Bldg.	44	..
Dom. Env. pfd.	..	92	West. Brew.	2¼	..
Fed. Grain, c.	..	1¼	West. Grain, p.	..	7
Do., pref.	..	39			

*Stocks more active on other exchanges not included.

Volume of Stock Sales

	Montreal Markets Indust.	Montreal Markets Mines	Toronto Markets Ind. & Mines	Vancouver Markets Ind. & Mines
Sept. 29	10,000	5,000	119,000	......
Sept. 28	5,200	9,000	211,000	2,598
Sept. 26	3,200	2,700	48,000	2,900
Sept. 25	8,200	5,300	115,000	7,354
Sept. 24	6,300	4,700	163,000	7,406
Sept. 23	4,600	11,400	142,000	4,600

Government Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers Assoc. of Canada)

Sept. 30, 1942

%	Due	Bid	Ask.	Approx. Yld.
	Dominion of Canada Bonds			
3	Oct. '52	100	100¾	...
2½	June '43	100¾	101¼	.61
5	Oct. '43	103¾	104	1.13
2	June '44	100¾	101¼	1.30
1½	Sept. '44	99¾	100¼	1.42
2½	Jan. '44	100¾	100¾‡	b.75
4½	Oct. '44	105½	106	1.50
2½	Nov. '44	101¾	102¼	1.42
a2½	Aug. '45	100½	‡100¾	b1.80
4	Oct. '45	102½	102¾	b1.33
2	Mar. '43	100¾	101¼	1.52
2	Dec. '46	99¾	99¾	2.03
4½	Feb. '46	108	108½	1.86
2½	Mar. '48	99¼	99¾	2.30
3½	June '49	102¾	103¼	b2.25
3½	Oct. '49	102½	102¾	b2.12
3½	Nov. '51	101½	102	b2.89
3½	Feb. '52	102½	102¾	‡2.88
a5	May '52	101½	102	b
4	Oct. '52	105¾	106½	b2.62
■3	June '51	100¼	100¾	3.00
3	Oct. '52	99½	100	3.00
3	June '55	99½	99¾	3.01
4½	Nov. '56	106½	107	b2.71
■3	Mar. '54	99½	100	3.07
4½	Nov. '57	107½	108	b2.85
3	June '58	99½	99¾	3.02
4½	Nov. '58	107¾	108¼	b2.96
4½	Nov. '59	108½	109¼	b3.00
a4	Oct. '60	106½	‡107½	b2.98
a3½	Jan. '61	101½	102¼‡	3.05
3½	June '66	101	101½	b3.12
a3c	Jan. '67	97½	98¼‡	3.09
a3c	Nov. '68	97½	98¼‡	3.09
†3	Perpet'l.	94	94¾	3.17
	Dominion Guarant'd Bonds			
	Can. Natl. Railways:			
2	Feb. '43	100½	100¾	...
2½	Jan. '46	100¾	101¼	1.86
3	May '44	102	102½	1.40
3	Dec. '50	99¾	100½	2.84
3	Jan. '59	99	99¾	3.02
•4½	Sept. '51	117½	119	2.19
•4½	Feb. '56	119¾	120½	2.66
4½	July '57	120	121	2.78
3	Feb. '53	99½	99¾	3.03
4¾	June '55	120¾	122	2.73
5	Feb. '54	117¾	118¾	3.05
•5c	July '69	118½	119½	...
•5c	Oct. '69	122¾	123¾	b2.04
•5c	Feb. '70	122½	123¼	b2.20
	Can. Nat. W. Ind. S. S.:			
•5	Mar. '55	122¾	123¾	2.74
	Grand Trunk Pacific Rly.:			
3	Jan. '62	102	103	2.80

Provincial Gov't Bonds

%	Due	Bid	Ask.	Approx. Yld.
	New Brunswick:			
3	Oct. '51	94½	96½	3.45
3½	Aug. '49	96	98	3.57
3½	June '56	96	98	3.68
c4	Nov. '47	108	110	b.87
c4½	Apr. '61	109½	111½	3.65
c5	Jan. '60	111	113	3.97
	Nova Scotia:			
3	Jan. '52	98	99½	3.06
3½	June '56	99½	100½	3.20
3½	Nov. '50	101	102	3.22
c4½	Sept. '52	113	114	b1.58
c4½	Nov. '60	115	117	3.25
c5	Mar. '69	120	122	3.33
	Ontario:			
2½	May '45	100	101	2.11
3	Apr. '48	100	101	b2.71
3	Nov. '50	99	100	b3.00
3½	Nov. '51	100½	101½	b3.05
3½	May '55	100½	101½	b3.10
•4	June '62	115	117	2.88
4½	June '50	109	110	3.04
•4½	Jan. '62	119	121	3.06
5	Oct. '48	110	111	3.05
•5	Dec. '60	125	127	3.04
5½	July '46	108¾	109¾	2.80
	Ont. Hydro Commission:			
3	Aug. '48	100	101	b2.74
3½	Feb. '53	100½	101½	b3.06
3½	Apr. '47	102½	104	2.63
	Prince Edward Island:			
4	Mar. '54	102	104	3.57
	Quebec:			
3	Nov. '47	..	99¾	3.05
3½	Mar. '48	99½	100½	3.20
3½	Mar. '59	98½	99½	3.53
4	Nov '52	102½	103½	b3.50
3½	Feb. '55	100½	101½	b3.57
4½	Aug. '58	105½	107½	3.63
4½	Jan. '63	110	112	3.66
	Alberta:			
4½	Oct. '56	77	79	d
4	Dec. '54	76	78	d
•5	Oct. '59	78	80½	d
c5½	Apr. '52	79	81	d
6	Mar. '47	79½	81½	d
	British Columbia:			
3½	June '53	100¾	101¾	3.31
4	Dec. '57	103	...	...
•4½	Jan. '51	111	113	2.74
c4½	Oct. '53	111	113	3.10
c5	Apr. '54	114½	116½	3.27
5½	Feb. '45	104½	105½	3.11
6	Feb. '47	110	111½	3.23
5	Sept. '53	110½	112	3.68
	Manitoba:			
c4	Dec. '57	100¾	102	3.83
c4½	Dec. '56	104	106	3.93
•5	Dec. '59	107	109	4.25
5½	Oct. '55	110	112	4.28
6	Apr. '47	107	109	3.80
	Saskatchewan:			
4	Sept. '54	83	85	5.75
4	Nov. '60	82	84	5.40
c4½	Oct. '51	92½	94½	5.27
c4½	Mar. '60	88½	91	5.30
5	Aug. '58	90	92	5.77
5½	Oct. '52	95	97	5.90
6	Mar. '52	98	100	6.00

•–Payable Can., N.Y. and £. b–Calculated to call date giving lowest possible yield. c–Payable Can. & N.Y. a–Payable N.Y.. †–Callable on or after Sept. 15, 1966. d–Traded flat. Interest being paid at 50% of coupon rate, minimum rate 2%. e–Callable at a premium. ‡–N.Y. funds. ♦–Calculated at 1950 average maturity. ■–Callable on or after earliest maturity shown and payable at maturity at 101.
* Quotations for 1941; † 1940.
No	.04½	.03	United Oils	1,500	.03	.03½	.03	.03½
1	.13	.05½	Vermilata	38,950	.08	.09½	.08	.08
1	.22	.15	Vulcan	......	(.14 bid .20 asked)			

Vancouver Mines

Unlisted Stocks

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co., Toronto)

Sept. 29, 1942

	Bid	Ask.
Industrial		
Acme Farm., pf.	52	..
Andian National	26	27½
Anglo C. Tel., A	6¾	7¾
Atlas Steels, c.	22	24
B. C. Pulp c.	8	10
Do., pfd.	58	62
B. C. Sugar	57	60
B. C. Tel. p.	102	..
Brown, com.	1	1½
Do., pfd.	18	21
Burns & Co., A.	4	5½
Do., B.	2	3
Can. Indust. A	128	132
Cap. W. Cloth	5	..
Do., pref.	18	..
Can. Ing. Rand	65	70
Can. Mot. L.A.B.	6	..
Chase, A. W., p.	18	20
Colonial Steam.	41½	45
Corr. Pap. Box c	2	3
Do., rgts.	6	9
Dunlop T. p. $25	16½	18½
Easy Wsh. p $10	9	11
Galt Brass, c.	10	12½
Goderich Elev.	7	8
Guard. Realty, p	14	16
Guelph Carp., c.	16	18
Gurney Fdry., p.	1½	1¾
Hayes Steel, c.	12½	15
High. Dairy.	..	2
Do., pref.	..	48
Inglis, John	5	6½
Ingram & Bell p	88	..
Kingst. Ship., c.	9	..
Loblaw Inc., c.	11½	13
Minn.&Ont.P. c.	2¾	3½
Mt. Royal H. c.	2¾	3½
Moirs, pfd.	18½	21
M'row Screw, p.	101	105
Do., com.	14½	16
Morrison Br. un	5	6
Neilson, Wm. p.	100	..
N. Meth. Ldy. p.	68	..
Ont. Tobacco, p.	18½	20
Prov. Paper, pf.	96½	99
Quinte Milk	2½	3½
Stand. Fuel, p.	51	54
Do., com.	1	1½
Stedman, pf. $50	50	55
Sutton Horsley	1	1
Tor. Carpet, c.	64	..
Un. F. Co-op.	3	4
Un. Steel, A pf.	23½	24½
Viceroy Mfg., c.	12	..
Trust & Loan Stocks:		
British Mtge.	115	124
Brockville Tr.	43	..
Cap. Trust	28	31
Comm. Fin., co.	4	..
Grey&Br.Tr. $50	43	..
Guaranty Trust	100	103
Guelph & O. $50	50	53
Indust. Mtge.	25	30
Lambton Loan	32½	35½
Midland Loan	14	16
Premier Trust	22	27
Sherbrooke Tr.	120	..
Sterling Trust	50	53
Th. Can. Inv. Tr.	1½	1½
Traders Fin. A c	3	5
Do., A pref.	46	50
Do., rgts.	6½	8½
Trusts & Guar.	31	33
Victoria Trust	66	70
Waterloo Trust	100	..
Insurance Stocks:		
Canada Life	347	355
Brit. Amer.	50	52
Canadian Fire	78	80½
Confed. 30% pd.	128	135
Cons. Fire	3½	..
Continental L.	30½	34
Crown Life	260	270
Dominion Fire	138	..
D. of Can. Gen.	117	125
Empire, 25% pd.	4½	5½
Excelsior 40% pd	70	73
Fed. Fire 25% pd	51	54
Great-West Life	210	225
Halifax Fire	15	16
Imperial Life	260	270
Manufac. Life	214	222
Monarch Life	32	35
National Life	7	9½
Sov. L. 25% pd.	11	13
Sun Life	196	210
Tor. General	4½	5½
Wellington Fire.	58	..
Western Assce.	36	38
Theatre Stocks:		
Allen's, St. Cath. units	52	55
Do., Kingston.	62½	65
Do., Toronto p	32½	35½
Mansf. Theat., p	32	..
Para. Kitch. p.	40	..
Do., Oshawa c	7	9
Investment Trust Shares:		
Inv. Found. un.	40	43
Sec's. Hold. pf.	17	20
United Corp., A	20	22
Do., B.	4½	5½
Power Issues:		
Can. W. N. Gas	25	27
Do., pfd.	100	..
Gt. Lakes Pr., p	101	..
Int. Util. $1.75 p	9	..
Do., $3.50 p	25	..
Mtl. Isl. Pwr. p.	40	..
Nor. Ont. Pr. p.	70	75

Unlisted Mines

Toronto, September 29, 1942

	Bid	Ask
Albany R (old)	.01	.03
(new)	.06	.08
Amal Kir	.04	.06
Anoki	.01	.03
Auarius		.12
Arjon	.02	.03½
Armistice	.02	.05
Argosy	.03	..
Area	.04½	.06
Arntfield	.00½	.01½
Athona (new)	..	.01½
Barb Lard	.01½	.02
Brock	.03	.04
Clift Con	.11½	.13½
Can Rad		.06
Cent Man	.01	.02
Cheminis	.01½	.03
Columb	.21	.23
Cons Chib	.03	.06
Delpine	..	.03½
De Santis (new)	.02½	.03
Dona Pat	.00½	.01½
Eastward	.05	.10
Franco	.15	.20
Galore	.00½	.01½
Goodrock	.48	.50
Hayes Cad	.01½	.02
Hoyle (new)	.04½	.06
Hugh P P	.01½	.03
Kirk Gate	.00½	.01½
Kirk Tow	.03½	.05
Lacoma	.00½	.01
Laguerre	.02½	.05
L Geneva	.07	.09
Low Pete	..	.12
Magnet C	.17	.22
Magnet L	.06	..
Martin B	.02	.03
Mat Can	.02	.04
Mat Cons	.07	.11
McMarm	.07	.09
Moffatt H (new)	.01	.02
Mosher	.04½	.06
McManus	.00½	.01½
Nat Mal	.11	.13
Nick Off	1.00	1.25
Norbeau	.16	.20
N Ribago	.00½	.00¾
Numalake	..	.12
Oklend	.03	.04½
O'Lea Mal	.01½	.02½
Opemiska	.06	.07
Orpit	.01½	.02½
Pascalis	.07	.11
Pelangio	..	.01½
Polaris	..	.01½
Pontiac R (old)	.03	.05
Prop'ary	3.40	3.75
Presdor	.02	.02½
Que Man	.25	.27
Rand Mal	.09	.10½
Red L G S	.00½	.02
Ritoria	.01	.02
Rouge	.00½	.02
S.A.G.A.	..	.25
Sheldon	.04	.06
Skynn Lk	..	.01½
Springer	.11½	.13½
Stadacona	.06	..
Thoms Lk	.07	.08½
Tombill	.10	.12
Union Min	.01	.03
Wesley	.00½	.01½
Young D	.18	.20

Corporation Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Association of Canada)

Sept. 29, 1942

Public Utility Issues:	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid Sept. 29	Asked	Bid Sept. 22
▴Alg. Cen. H.B.R.	5	'59	21	23	20½
†Assoc. Tel. & T.	5½	'55	73	76	69½
B. C. Power	4½	'60	98½	101	99
B. C. Tel.	4½	'61	105	107	105
†Calgary Pwr.	5	'60	109½	111½	109½
Do.	5	'64	105½	107½	105
†Can. Nor. Pwr.	5	'53	98½	100½	98
*Dom. Gas & El.	6½	'45	104	107	103½
Gatineau Pwr.	5	'49	100	102	100
•Do., A	3½	'69	101	103	101
♦Do., B	3½	'69	99	101	99
Gt. Lakes Pwr.	4½	'56	100½	103	100½
*Do.	5	'57	98	100½	98½
*Int. Hydro-El.	6	'44	41	44	42
▴Inter. Power	6	'55	100½	102½	100½
L. St. Law. Pwr.	5	'55	100	102½	100
Macl'n-Que. Pr.	4	'59	100	102	100
Mtl. L. H. & Pr.	3½	'56	102	104	102
Do.	3½	'73	100	102	100
Do.	3½	'63	100	102	100
†Mtl. Tramways	5	'51	101	103	101
†Do.	5	'55	82	85	82
Nat. Lt. & Pwr.	6	'49	101½	104	101½
N. S. Lt. Pr.	4	'57	101½	103½	101½
Ottawa L.H.&P.	4	'57	102½	104½	102
Ottawa V. Pwr.	5	'59	101	103½	101
†Power Corp.	4½	'59	91½	94	91½
Quebec Pwr.	4	'62	103	105	103
•Saguenay P.	4½	'66	107½	110½	107½
♦Do., B	4½	'66	105½	108½	105½
St. Maurice Pr.	4½	'70	104	106	104
Shaw. W. & Pr.	4	'61	104½	106½	104
Do.	4	'69	104½	106½	104
Union Gas	4½	'50	95½	98½	95½
•Twin C. R. Tr.	5½	'52	91½	94½	92
†United Secs.	5½	'52	97	100	96½
‡Wpg. El. ser. A.	5	'65	84½	87½	84
Do., B	5	'65	74½	77½	74
Industrial and Realty Issues:					
†Abitibi P. & P.	5	'53	55½	58½	56½
Do., C.O.D.	5	'53	54½	57½	55½
Acadia Sugar	4½	'55	101	103½	101
Do.	6	'54	93½	96½	94
†Altta. Pa. Grain.	6	'46	103½	106	103½
Algoma Steel	5	'48	103	105½	103
Atlantic Sugar	4	'51	101	103½	101
†B. C. Pulp & P.	6	'50	80	84	80
‡†Do.	7	'50	102½	105½	103
•Brown Co.	5	'59	78	79	75
Burns & Co.	5	'58	70½	73½	70
Canada Cement	4½	'51	102	104½	102
Canada Electric	4½	'65	96	99	96
Can. Paper	4½	'52	99½	102½	100
Can. Steamship.	5	'57	102	104½	102
Can. Canners	4	'51	101	103½	101
*Can. Int. Paper.	6	'49	104	107	103
‡Can. Locomotive	6	'53	93	96	93
‡†Candn. Vickers	6	'47	91½	94½	91
C.P.R.	3½	'51	96½	98½	96½
Do.	4	'49	100	102	100
Col. Steamships	6	'54	101	103	101
†Consol. Paper	5½	'61	60	63	60½
Dom. Coal	4½	'52	97	100	97
Dom. Scott. Inv.	4	'52	98	101	98
Dom. Stl. & Co.	6½	'55	103	105½	103
Dom. Tar	4½	'51	103½	106	103½
Dom. Woollens.	6	'53	97½	100½	97½
†Donnacona Pap.	4½	'56	76	79	75½
*Dryden Pap.	6	'49	101	104	101
†East. Dairies	6	'49	69	72	68
Famous Players	4½	'51	101	103½	101
†Federal Grain	6	'49	103½	106	103½
†Fraser Cos.	6	'50	102½	105	102½
Galt Brass	5	'50	94	97	93½
Gen. Stl. Wares	4½	'52	102	104½	101½
*Gt. L. Paper	5	'55	91	94	91
•Gurney Fdry.	5½	'49	80	83	81
†Gypsum Lime	5½	'48	102½	105	102
Ham. By-Pr. C.	5	'55	101	103½	101
Do.	6	'56	100	102½	100
Ham. Cotton	4½	'50	100	102	100
Inter-City Bak.	5½	'48	101	103	101
Indust. Accept.	4	'52	82	85	82
Ins. Ex. Bldg.	3	'51	52	55	52
*Inter. P. Nfld.	5	'68	94	97	93½
*Inv. Bond & Sh.	5	'47	35	40	35
†Kingston Elev.	6	'50	104½	107½	104
Lake St. J. P.	5½	'61	77½	80½	77
Do.	5	'61	49	52	47
Legare	6	'61	88	91	88
Maple L. M.	3	'58	85	87½	84½
Man. Sugar	5	'60	102½	105	102½
Massey-Harris	4½	'54	97½	100	97½
McColl-Fron.	4½	'49	98	100½	98
McCormicks	4	'52	97½	100½	97½
Do.	4½	'52	104	106	104
Mercury Mills	5	'59	95	98	95
Mersey Paper	5	'57	92	95	92
†Do.	6	'49	92	95	92
•M. & O. Paper	5	'60	94½	97½	94½
Moirs Ltd.	6	'53	75	80	75
‡Mtrl. Drydocks.	6	'48	84	87	84
Montreal Apts.	4	'54	47	51	48
Nat. Grocers	4	'47	101½	...	101½

Supplementary Stock Quotations

(Furnished by Plaxton, Cherry & McDonnell, Toronto)

Bid and asked as at Sept. 29, 1942, and change in bids from previous week.

Miscellaneous Stocks:	Bid	Ask.	Chge.
Atlas Steels 7% pref.	106	107½	..
Allens Lond. The pfd.	50	..	..
Brantford Roofing, c.	2½	3½	..
Can. Co-op. Wool	8	9½	..
*Can. Gen. Rubber, pfd.	..	21	—1
Can. Mach., new com.	8½	10	+½
C.P.R., 4% p. (£ par)	2½	..	+½
Carnation Co. 5% pref.	116½	..	+4½
Cawthra Apts., pfd.	2½	3½	+½
Century Finance, com.	..	26	..
Claude Neon, 7% pfd.	1	1½	..
Collingwood Term., pf.	2	..	+½
Do., com.	1½	..	+½
Colonial Realty com.	2	..	—½
Comm. Life, 10% pd.	6	7½	—½
†Copeland Flour units	15½	16½	+½
Dairy Corp., pfd.	12	..	+1
Do., com.	1	1½	+½
Dom. Alloy Steel, pfd.	.05	.15	..
Dom. Life, 70% pd.	176	205	+1
Dover Industries	6½	7½	..
Dubuisson Gold	.11½	.13	+.11c
Eastern Steel, 5% pfd.	20½	21½	+½
†Ft. Wm. Hotel, units	..	45	..
Hart Battery, com.	4½	5	+½
Loew's London Th. pfd.	7½	8	..
London & West. Trusts	30½	33	..
Mont. Deb. Corp., pfd.	2	..	..
Murphy Paint, com.	7½	9	—½
Do., 5½% pref.	89½	91½	—½
Nat. Hosiery, com.	.90	1.10	..
Do., pfd.	1.00	..	..
†N. Amer. Elev., 1st pfd.	88	..	+1
*Do., 2nd pfd.	29	..	+2
Do., com.	..	1	..
P. L. Robertson, old c.	302	..	..
St. John Dry D., 5½% p.	96	99	—½
Supertest Pete., 6% pfd.	26½	27½	..
Tip Top Tailors Inc., un.	9	11	..
Traders Finance, rts.	7	8½	+½
Viceroy Mfg., 6% pfd.	21½	23½	..
Waterloo Mfg., new c.	.80	1.15	..
West. Can. Hydro, pfd.	11½	12½	..
Windsor Hotel, com.	2½	3	+½

* Issue carries arrears.
† Currently paying on arrears.

Corporation Bonds (Cont'd)

N. S. Stl. Coal	3½	'63	81½	84½	81½
Price Bros.	5	'57	91½	94½	91½
Do.	4	'57	68	72	68
*Prov. Paper	5½	'47	105	108	104½
Reliance Grain.	4½	'52	98	101	98½
†Restigouche Co.	6	'48	102	104½	102
Rolland Paper	4½	'51	101½	103½	101½
Ruddy, E. L.	6½	'48	83	86	83
Silv. Dairies	6	'66	93	96	93
Simpsons, Ltd.	4½	'51	100	102½	100
Smith, Howard.	4½	'51	102	104½	102½
Stand. Lime	6	'44	98½	...	98½
Sterling Coal	6	'45	98	101	98
Stop Shop	3	'47	64½	67½	64½
United Amuse.	5	'56	100	102½	100
United Corp.	5	'53	94	97	94
*United Gas	5½	'48	104	107	104
United Gr. Grs.	5	'48	100½	103½	100½
†Western Grain	6	'49	59½	62½	61

*Payable in Can. or U.S.
†Payable in Can., U. S. or U. K.
•Payable in U. S.
♦Payable in Canada only.
‡Traded without accrued interest.
▴Payable in Can. or U. K.

Municipal Bonds

Sept. 29, 1942

	%	Due	Bid	Ask.	Yld. %
†Halifax	5	1961	115.00	117.00	3.74
Hamilton	5	1950	111.00	114.00	2.95
Montreal	5	1945	95.00	98.00	*
Ottawa	4½	1945	104.00	105.50	2.42
†Quebec	5	1959	109.00	112.00	4.02
Saint John	5	1950	105.50	108.50	3.79
†Toronto	4½	1955	116.50	117.50	2.83
†Vancouver	5	1950	103.00	106.00	4.62
Winnipeg	5	1944	100.00	103.00	2.94

†Payable Can. & N.Y. *Flat.

Investment Trusts

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Funds	1.88	2.08
Can. Int. Trust	3.50	4.25
Can. Invest. Fund	3.00	3.30
Can. Investors	4.25	5.00
Corp. Investors	4.75	5.25
Trans-Canada	9.16	9.45

Annual Meetings

7—Wendigo Gold Mines* ... Toronto
9—St. Law. Flour Mills .... Montreal
13—Albert Bay Co.† .... Toronto
14—South Am. Gold ...... New York
15—McMarmac R. L. Gold ... Toronto
16—Loblaw Groceterias ..... Toronto
27—Alberta Pac. Grain ... Winnipeg
30—Calgary & Edm. ...... Winnipeg
*Annual and special.
†Bondholders.

Mining Dividends

	Rate	Sept. 28	Yield %
glo-Huronian	20c	2.10	..
gus Interests	†4c	.25	..
unor Gold	16c	1.07	14.9
yonne	†1c	.03½	..
attie Gold	10c	.60	..
rens River	9c	.60	..
alorne	80c+40c	6.10	*19.7
oulan Porc.	12c	.38½	..
ffalo Ankerite	▲30c	1.14	..
lola Gold	$3	7.12	..
n. Malartic	8c	.39	..
riboo Gold	15c	.85	..
ntral Patricia	15c	.67	..
esterville	▲15c	.55	..
chenour Willans	6c	.58½	10.2
niagas	10c	.75	..
niaurum	‡10c	.54	..
ns. Smelters	$1+$1.50	34.00	7.3
lnite	6c	.52	..
me Mines	$1.60	13.25	10.5
st Malartic	‡5c	1.00	..
ancoeur Gold	▲4c	.15	..
ldale Mines	2c	.09	..
ld Belt	4c	.12	..
andview	2c	.12	..
all Wihksne	†.00½c	.01¾	..
llnor	40c	1.70	23.5
rd Rock	3c	.36	..
dley Mascot	8c	.22	..
llinger	65c	7.35	8.8
wey Gold	2c	.13	..
dson Bay	$2	22.25	8.9
ter. Nickel, com.	$2	32.50	6.2
land Mountain	8c	.85	..
son	▲4c	.10½	..
err-Addison	‡27c	3.60	..
err Lake	▲5c	.50	..
irkland Lake	6c	.41	..
maque Gold	‡30+25c	3.40	..
ke Shore	80c	7.75	10.3
itch	8c	.49½	16.2
ittle Long Lac	‡10c	.72	..
acassa	32c	1.95	16.4
adsen R. Lake	3c	.39¾	..
alartic Gold	▲10c	1.25	..
cGillivray Coal	1c	.10¼	..
cKenzie Red L.	12c	.52	23
oneta	8c	.27	..
cIntyre-Porc.	$2.22+$1.11	41.00	*8.1
acLeod-Cockshutt	10c	1.00	..
egus	5c	.30	..
ipissing	15c	.95	..
oranda	$4	43.50	9.3
orth Empire	‡10c	1.00	..
Brien Gold	3c	.49	..
amour Porc.	8c	.45	..
ato Cons.	‡25c	2.10	..
aymaster Cons.	2c	.14¼	..
nd Oreille	▲6c	.95	..
erron Gold	16c	.65	24.6
oneer, B. C.	‡33c	1.19	..
ckle Crow	30c	1.40	21.4
acer Develop.	25c	5.00	..
well Rouyn	2c	.40	..
remier	7½c	.38	19.7
reston E. Dome	20c	1.38	14.4
rivateer Mines	12c+1c	.27	..
uebec Gold	▲2c	.20	..
eno Gold	20c	.06	..
n Antonio	14c+6c	1.44	*13.8
eep Creek	16c+4c	.73	*27.4
erritt Gordon	10c	.60	..
igma Mines	60c	4.65	..
lbak Premier	16c	.55	..
scoe	‡5c	.35	..
urgeon River	2c	.11	..
dbury Basin	2½c	1.20	..
llivan Cons.	‡6c	.53	..
rf Inlet	1c	.06	..
lvanite Gold	20c	1.26	15.8
ck-Hughes	40c	1.48	..
oburn	12c+2c	.50	*28
pper Canada	‡5½	.68	..
entures	20c	3.45	..
aite Amulet	40c	3.55	..
endigo	3c	.15	..
right Harg.	40c	2.15	18.5

▲Paid in 1941. *Yield including bonus. †Initial. ‡Paid in 1942 to date.

Supplementary Bond Quotations

upplied by Plaxton, Cherry & McDonnell, Toronto)

Month-end Close, and Changes from Previous Month-end
September 29

iscel. Corp. Utility & Realty Bonds:	Bid	Ask.	Chge.
del.-Peter, 6½%/48	31	34	+7
del.-Sheppard, 7%/48	23½	26	+½
lbert-Bay, 6½%/42	60	63	+2
lgoma Cent. 5%/59	21	23½	—½
lexandra Apts., 3%/55	53½	56	+1
lex. Bldg., 6%/47	36½	40	+½
ncroft Place, 4%/56	46½	48½	...
nnandale C. 6½% ser.	28	..	—6½
alfour Bldg., 3%/43	47½	50	+½
ay-Adelaide, 6½%/47	20½	24	+½
ay-Cumberl'd, 6½%/44	18	21½	...
ay-St. Albans, 4%/53.	52½	55	+1½
each Fdry., 6%/45	81	86	—2
loor-St. G. Rlty. 7%/46	44½	46½	+½
rantford Roof., 5%/59	78	82	—3
anada Dairies 5%/61.	69	74	+8
an. Machinery, 5%/54	97½	100	—½
Do., 6%/55	97	99½	...
ities Heating, 4½%/55	91	94	—1½
larendon Apts. 7%/46	23½	26	+½
larendon Props. 7%/47	23½	26	+½
om. Square, 4%/59	58½	61½	...
con. Inv., 5%/57	99	102½	+½
llis Park, 4½%/45	59½	61½	+½
ed. Foundries, 5½%/50	...	80	—1
air Inc. Notes	71½	74½	+3½
en. Brock Hotel 3%/54	37	40	+1
odfrey Realty, 4%/52	53½	56	+½
t. Brit. & Can. 4½%/59	67½	..	+½
eefer Rlty., 5%/55	25½	28½	+½
ing Ed. Hotel, 7%/44	26	29	+1
ombard Rlty., 2½%/51	24½	28	—1½
ondon Realty, 6½%/50	95	99	—2
ord Nelson Htl., 4%/47	45	49	+3
ayor Bldg., 3%/42	55	58	—½
oodie, J. R., 6%/48	92	96	...
at. Utilities, 6%/48	57	..	+3
nt. Building, 3%/43	41	44	...
rince Edw. Hotel 4%/47	37	40	+½
rof. Offices, 7%/33-45.	55	59	—4
ichmond-Bay, 6½%/47	97	100	+2
ichmond Bldg., 7%/47	10	12½	+½
oyal Ex. Bldg., 6%/48	52½	..	...
t. Cath. Stanley, 5%/57	59½	62	+½
tand. Clay, 6%/42	70	..	+1
tanley Rlty., 7%/45	3	..	...
tavely Apts., 2½%/49	62	66	...
t. Exch. Bldg., Vanc., 6%/44	41½	45	+1½
rinity Bldg., 4%/52	10	12	+1½
90 St. Clair W. 4½%/58	53	56	+1
anc. Georgia T. 6%/47	54	58	+½
el'nton Bldg. 6½% ser.	59	62	+2½
ind. Court Apt. 6%/42	36½	39	+1½
ork Adelaide, 7%/45	4	8	—5½
ork St. Bldgs., 6%/43.	78½	84½	...

†Payable U. S. funds and Can. funds.
*Issue carries arrears of interest.
‡Currently paying on int. arrears.
▲Payable U. S. funds only.

Dividends Declared

	This payment	Date payable	Date of record
lt & Wiborg. p.	$1.37½	Nov. 2	Oct. 15
thurst Pwr. A	25+25c	Dec. 1	Nov. 6
t. Amer. Assur.	$1.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 26
C. Tel., 2nd pref.	$1.50	Nov. 1	Oct. 17
ant. Cordage, pf.	32½c	Oct. 15	Sept. 20
C. Power A	50c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
ll Telephone	$2	Oct. 15	Sept. 23
ltmore Hats	15c	Oct. 15	Oct. 3
alorne Mines	20+10c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
n. Bronze	37½c	Nov. 2	Oct. 9
Do., pref.	$1.25	Nov. 2	Oct. 9
lgary & Edm.	▲5c	Oct. 15	Sept. 12
nadian Car pfd.	43c	Oct. 10	Sept. 21
n. Malartic G.	2c	Oct. 6	Sept. 15
n. Tube & Stl. p.	$1.75	Oct. 15	Oct. 8
n. Converters	50c	Oct. 31	Sept. 30
n. Fairbanks, pf.	$1.50	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
nfederation Life	$1.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 25
n. Gen. Invest.	▲12½c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
n. Nor. Power	▲15c	Oct. 26	Sept. 19
Do., pref.	▲$1.75	Oct. 15	Sept. 19
n. Bk. of Comm.	$1.50	Nov. 2	Sept. 30
m. Alcohols	5c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Do., pref.	10c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
n. Indus. A, B	$1.50	Oct. 31	Sept. 30
Do., pref.	$1.75	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
n. For. Inv. c.	$1.30	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
ckshutt Plow	25c	Dec. 1	Nov. 2
Do.	25c	June 1, '43	May 15
minion Bank	$2	Nov. 2	Oct. 15
minion Stores	▲10c	Nov. 20	Nov. 5
m. Textile	$1.75	Oct. 15	Sept. 15
minion Tar, pf.	$1.37½	Nov. 2	Oct. 13
me Mines	▲40c	Oct. 20	Sept. 30
tillers Seag., p.	†$1.25	Nov. 2	Oct. 15
m. Oilcloth	30+10c	Oct. 30	Oct. 15
deral Grain p.	$2	Nov. 2	Oct. 17
derated Pete.	1½c	Oct. 28	Sept. 30
undation Co.	35c	Oct. 17	Sept. 30
neral Trusts p.	$1.25	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Lakes Pap. A B p.	25c	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
ld Belt M.	2c	Oct. 31	Oct. 15
aranty Trust	$1.25	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
llinger Cons.	5c	Oct. 7	Sept. 23
mberstone Shoe	50c	Oct. 7	Sept. 15
er. Nickel, pref.	†$1.75	Nov. 2	Oct. 3
perial Bank	$2	Nov. 2	Sept. 30
. Nickel, pf.	$1.75	Nov. 2	Oct. 3
. Milling, pf.	†$1.25	Oct. 15	Oct. 2
t. Found., pfd.	75c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
. Bronze	.37½c	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Do., pref.	37½c	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
t. Accept. p.	$1.25	Sept. 30	Sept. 23
-Addison G.	5c	Oct. 28	Oct. 9
kland Lake	2c	Nov. 4	Oct. 3
ley's pfd.	▲50c	Dec. 11	Dec. 2
Leaf Gardens p.	40c	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
ners Dist., pf.	30c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
eta Porc. M.	2c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
L. H. & Pr.	37c	Oct. 31	Sept. 30
Telegraph	48c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
oll Fron. p.	$1.50	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Ont. Power	12c	Oct. 26	Sept. 30
pref.	$1.50	Oct. 26	Sept. 30

Western Rains Slow Harvest

Only small part of grain crop threshed, and much wheat still uncut; December futures trading at higher price on wheat market; coarse grain still goes to U. S.

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—The end of September has been reached with only a small part of the western grain crop threshed and a considerable part standing uncut. It is not that rainfall has been extraordinarily heavy. Rather, a comparatively small total rainfall has been so spaced as to keep much of the cut grain from drying out sufficiently to enable threshing.

Then, the whole crop was so late that little of it could be disposed of in August, when a great deal of cutting and threshing is usually accomplished. Unsatisfactory harvest weather has thus far prevented the labor shortage being as acutely felt as it will be when operations get into full swing.

An interesting feature of the wheat market has been the coming of the December future on to the board, trading at 91¼ cents as against the 90 cents which has prevailed for the October future. Some transfers of options are understood to have taken place between the Wheat Board and the holders of actual wheat in western elevators or in eastern positions. Except for such transactions there has been little pressure on, or demand for, the December future.

Coarse Grain Market

In the coarse grains market, sales continued to be recorded for shipment to the United States, both of oats and barley, and for movement all-rail as well as by lake vessel. The demand is sufficient to absorb current supplies at prices which continue somewhat above the levels at which the Wheat Board is committed to buy to sustain prices.

Observers appear to think that current business is of a missionary nature, acquainting consumers in the United States with Canadian grain.

So far, the demand for barley has been largely from malting houses. That is not unnatural, as farmers in the United States look upon corn as the primary hog feed, and so far are interested in barley to only a minor extent.

Demand for oats has been largely from the Eastern States. Farmers there will have to import large quantities of oats, and are quite willing to substitute Canadian oats for those which might be purchased in the western States. Some statistical calculations indicate that in spite of this year's large production of feed grains, consumption in the United States will be considerably greater, and will mean drawing upon reserves including reserves of surplus wheat which the government is trying to force into feeding channels by price concessions.

To the feeding demand for grains must be added the very large consumption of grain in prospect for the manufacture of industrial alcohol, for which the war demand is great, quite apart from the prospective use of considerable quantities for artificial rubber.

Sees Small Revenue From Bomb Insurance

Maximum Probable Income Estimated at $12 Millions — Insurance Man Compares Field With That of Fire Insurance

If every property owner in Canada now insured against fire insures under the government war damage plan, total premiums collected will not likely be more than $10 or $12 millions a year. That's the estimate of a prominent insurance man, who works it out this way:

Take total premiums paid now for fire insurance in Canada at $60 millions a year.

The figure is an outside one, as total premiums written by Dominion licensed companies in Canada in 1941 were reported by the Dominion Department of Insurance at $49 millions. Allow another $10 millions for provincial licensed companies and unlicensed insurance.

The average premium rate in 1941 was estimated by the department at 64 cents per $100 of risk taken.

If the same property is insured at the highest premium rates under the war damage plan, 25 cents per $100, the largest possible premium income would be about $23 millions. But, this man argues, the actual premium income is bound to be much less than this because the scheme provides considerable free compensation.

Free Compensation

On every owner-occupied house, it provides free insurance up to a maximum of $3,000 and on household chattels up to $800 for a single householder and $1,200 for a married householder with $100 added for every child under 16 living with him. Free compensation of $200 is also provided for chattels of non-householders such as roomers.

The war damage rate for insurance on private dwellings, farm properties, churches and public buildings is 15 cents per $100, not 25 cents.

Probably one third of the total fire premiums are written on this class of property which, under the government plan, is protected either by the free indemnity or at the 15-cent rate.

Apart from the free indemnity, the insurance man believes that much of the property ordinarily insured against fire will not be insured against war risks as the odds against it suffering war damage are heavy. In this class he would put farm property and property in small communities where there would be little incentive to enemy action.

Sees Income of $12 Millions

The premium income of $10 millions to $12 millions, with the $5 millions set aside by the government, would make about $17 millions available for damage this year. This small probable premium income, the insurance man says, is one reason why Canada has to charge a higher rate than the United States, where total fire premiums in 1941 were over $1.2 billion.

He also placed emphasis on the different exposure in Canada compared with that in the United States. Regarding location of property values, he said: "Canada is light on the wings and heavy in the body. The United States is heavy on the wings and light in the body." Canada has few cities on her coasts, the big concentrations of industrial property being inland. In the United States many large cities are located on the coasts.

It was stated by another man that under the provision of the scheme, a property owner with property at various locations is actually required to carry insurance on only about 81% of his property. The regulations allow him to eliminate property in localities with a maximum of safety, up to 10% of the total, provided he specifies that these are not to be covered by the contract. On the balance, insurance must be carried up to 90% of the value.

So far war damage insurance in Canada is selling slowly.

Dividends Declared (Cont'd)

Nat. Biscuit c.	†30c	Oct. 15	Sept. 11
Nat. Steel Car	50c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Negus Mines	2½c	Oct. 31	Oct. 15
Pamour Porc.	8c	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Paymaster Cons.	▲1c	Jan. 15 '43	Dec. 31
Penmans	75c	Nov. 16	Nov. 5
Do., pref.	$1.50	Nov. 2	Oct. 21
Powell Rouyn G.	2c	Oct. 24	Oct. 17
Preston E. Dome	5c	Oct. 15	Sept. 24
Power Corp. pfd.	▲$1.50	Oct. 15	Sept. 19
Do., 2nd pref.	▲75c	Oct. 15	Sept. 19
Premier Gold	1½c	Oct. 15	Sept. 15
Proprietary M.	5c	Oct. 29	Oct. 15
Quebec Power	25c	Nov. 25	Oct. 28
Rolland Paper	15c	Nov. 16	Nov. 6
Do., pref.	$1.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 16
Silbak Prem.	4c	Oct. 26	Oct. 5
Sher.-Williams	15c	Nov. 2	Oct. 15
Sheep Creek	4+1c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Shawinigan W.	22c	Nov. 25	Oct. 26
St. Law. Corp., pfd.	▲25c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
St. Law. Paper, pf.	▲75c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Howard Smith, p.	$1.50	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
So. Can. Power pf.	$1.50	Oct. 15	Sept. 19
Stand. Radio, A, B	10c	Oct. 10	Sept. 30
Simpsons, pref.	$1.62½	Nov. 2	Oct. 17
Surf Inlet Cons.	1c	Oct. 15	Sept. 25
Tuckett Tob., pfd.	$1.75	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Western Assur., c.	$1.20	Oct. 1	Sept. 26
Weston, Geo., pref.	$1.25	Nov. 2	Oct. 15
West. Grocers	75c	Oct. 15	Sept. 20
Do., pref.	$1.75	Oct. 15	Sept. 20
Wilsil	25c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Willson Stat. pf.	$1.25	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Zellers	20c	Oct. 31	Oct. 15
Do., pref.	37½c	Oct. 31	Oct. 15

†Payable in U. S. funds.
▲Subject to approval of Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Ontario Power Load Up 15%

Primary power load of Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario for August this year was 15.4% higher than in the same month a year ago. The maximum peak primary load is up 283,971 h.p., of which 276,407 h.p. was required for the Niagara system. This rise, according to Ontario Hydro, results "mainly from the steadily expanding production effort of war industries."

There is little difference between primary peak load and combined primary and secondary power. No secondary power is shown for the northern Ontario properties, the eastern Ontario, Georgian Bay or Thunder Bay systems. The Niagara system reports about 22,000 h.p.

Biggest increase in combined primary and secondary power load is shown by the Niagara system with 9.6%. Eastern Ontario gained 4.4% and Georgian Bay 5.9%. On the other hand, a decline of 17.1% is shown for northern Ontario and one of less than 1% for Thunder Bay.

Maximum 20-Min. Peak H.P.	August, 1942	August 1941
Primary Loads:		
Niagara System	1,579,088	1,302,681
Eastern Ont.	175,965	168,056
Georgian Bay	50,266	47,468
Thunder Bay	99,598	100,201
Northern Ont.	220,353	222,893
Total	2,125,270	1,841,299
Primary and Secondary Loads:		
Niagara System	1,602,949	1,463,137
Eastern Ontario	175,965	168,525
Georgian Bay	50,266	47,468
Thunder Bay	99,598	100,201
Northern Ont.	220,353	265,788
Total	2,149,131	2,045,119

Company Reports

Nanaimo Duncan

Nanaimo-Duncan Utilities reports a moderate gain in earning power in the year ended June 30 last, when gross income from all sources totalled $484,199, as against $479,207 the year before. Sales of electrical energy advanced from 16.7 million kilowatt hours to 17.2 million kw.h., while number of customers served increased from 6,057 to 6,111.

Net profits recorded a gain of nearly $3,000 for the past year and dividends on the common stock were increased from $4.50 to $5 a share.

These conditions are a result of the war and will increase in effect until the end of the war.

It is not possible to predict what the immediate future holds for the company. The plan for expansion has been stopped until after the war. Maintenance of the company's position to meet postwar developments is being kept constantly in mind.

Income and Surplus Account
Year Ended June 30

	1942 $	1941 $
Gross income	484,199	479,207
Oper. expenses	299,702	297,568
Net revenue	184,497	181,639
Less: Debt interest	29,205	30,026
Int. con. deposits	960	780
Pension fund	5,957	5,752
Tax provision	69,900	71,025
Bond premium	737	330
Depreciation	6,327	5,000
Net profit	71,410	68,725
Less: Pfd. dividend	26,000	26,000
Com. dividend	37,500	33,750
Surplus	7,910	8,975
Previous surplus	98,502	89,527
Surplus forward	106,412	98,502
Working Capital	$	$
Current assets	185,298	197,058
Current liabilities	137,700	150,037
Working capital	47,598	47,021
Balance Sheet Changes		
Fixed assets	1,822,405	1,751,662
Accts. receivable	57,891	78,005
Bonds	486,500	502,500

Loblaw Groceterias

Sales of Loblaw Groceterias Co. increased 21.77% in the year ended May 30, 1942, over the previous year. Net profit on the A and B shares improved to $1.53 a share from $1.45.

Sales for the first three months of the current fiscal year show a small increase over a year ago, with net operating results somewhat lower.

J. Milton Cork, president, comments that the business is operating today under conditions more difficult and complex than ever before.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended May 30

	1942 $	1941 $
Gross sales	42,986,824	35,301,817
Operating profit	2,057,689	1,924,834
Add: Other income	36,611	43,996
Total earnings	2,094,300	1,968,830
Less: Inc. & E. P. taxes	830,000	770,000
Net profit	1,264,300	1,198,830
Less: Class A divds.	556,320	556,320
Class B divds.	479,125	479,125
Surplus for year	228,855	163,385
Add: Prev. surplus	4,188,775	3,883,217
Profit bond sale	6,547	......
Tax adj.	43,539	42,173
Less: Addit. conting. res.	200,000	......
Earned surplus forw'd	4,267,716	4,188,775
Earned per share:		
Class A & B	$1.53	$1.45
Paid	1.25	1.25
Working Capital	$	$
Current assets	6,047,577	5,843,870
Current liabilities	2,560,017	2,428,045
Working capital	3,487,560	3,415,825
Balance Sheet Changes		
Cash	691,745	1,453,424
Investments	1,271,529	877,518
Accounts receivable	80,749	36,164
Inventories	3,917,745	3,277,183
Fixed assets	6,135,311	5,775,913
Less: Depreciation	3,083,518	2,834,611

Bathurst Power & Paper Co. has declared an extra dividend of 25 cents a share payable Dec. 1 to shareholders of record Nov. 5. The regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents will be paid at the same time.

Dividends paid on stocks listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange and Montreal Curb market during Sept. totalled $22.9 millions, a drop of $2.6 millions compared with the same month last year. All groups but milling and grain storage section were lower.

Wheat Prices

Winnipeg Grain Futures

Week of Sept. 28, 1942

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1942 High	Low		High for week	Low for week	Close Sept. 28
		Wheat			
.90	.90	Oct.	.90	.90	.90
.91¼	.90⅝	Dec.	.91¼	.90⅝	.91¼
		Oats			
.49⅛	.45⅛	Oct.	.48⅛	.46¾	.48¼
.46⅝	.45	Dec.	.46⅜	.45¾	.46⅜
.48¼	.47⅛	May	.48⅛	.47⅛	.48
		Barley			
.61⅝	.60¼	Oct.	.60⅞	.60⅝	.60⅝
.61½	.60⅛	Dec.	.60¾	.60½	.60⅝
		Rye			
.62¼	.52¾	Oct.	.61⅛	.58¼	.59¾
.63¼	.53⅜	Dec.	.62⅛	.59⅝	.60¾
.64¾	.61¾	May	.64¼	.61⅝	.63½

Cash Quotations

	For Week Sept. 28 High	Low	Prev. Week High	Low
Wheat				
1 Nor.	.89⅞	.89¾	.89¾	.89⅝
2 Nor.	.86⅞	.86¾	.86¾	.85⅝
3 Nor.	.84¾	.84¾	.84½	.84½
4 Nor.	.83	.82⅝	.82⅝	.82¼
5 Wheat	.81½	.80½	.80½	.79
6 Wheat	.79	.77½	.77½	.76
Feed	.77	.75	.75	.73
Oats				
2 C. W.	.49⅞	.48⅝	.48	.47¾
3 C. W.	.48½	.46⅝	.46⅝	.46
Barley				
1 Feed	.58⅝	.56¼	.56¾	.56
2 Feed	.56	.55	.56¾	.55⅝
Rye				
2 C. W.	.60⅝	.58⅝	.60⅞	.58⅝

A New Financial Post Feature —

The Business Of Farming

By GORDON L. SMITH

Back to the Land

Restrictions on motoring have failed to halt completely the trek of city men countryward. There has been some falling off in the development, certainly, and other war curbs, notably on hardware, appliances and lumber, will further retard it, but sales of farms to nearby city buyers are still reported frequently in the daily press.

The main reason for this probably lies in the fact that a country place is not one that is developed quickly. Trees and purebred livestock herds grow slowly. Sites for buildings on a hundred acres or so are not picked just as quickly as when the choice is limited to the confines of an average city lot. There is always considerable difficulty in locating skilled workmen and suitable building materials. It is a leisurely process.

The war is not going to last forever and in the meantime even if one cannot get out to the new place as often as he would like, the trees will be growing and general landscape developments will be taking shape.

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Behind the Move

Behind this back to the land trend are a variety of factors. High urban taxes have made the big home with spacious grounds in the city a bigger expense than even the wealthy care to shoulder.

And while these city taxes have been mounting, possible living conditions in the country have been steadily improved. Modern highways and modern motor cars have brought country estates 25 miles from town within half an hour's drive of the office. At the same time, other great attractions of city life—electric power, telephones, running water and sewage disposal are now easily available in the country.

But this movement of people from city to country has not been confined to the rich. The development mentioned in transportation and household conveniences has attracted all classes. Some merely seek better living conditions for growing families, or more holiday space than the average lakeside lot provides and some a hedge against inflation, and some to supplement income by part-time farming.

• • •

Can Farmers Keep It Up?

In almost every part of Canada big crops were the rule this year and greater war production of agriculture seems assured for the next six months. But observers who have been watching the agricultural situation closely point out that we have been lucky and that next year conditions might result otherwise. In the first place, nature co-operated excellently this year and with minimum help from man gave us ample crops to be turned into dairy products, bacon and other foods this fall and winter. Had the weather been less favorable, it is claimed, not only would crops have been much smaller, but handicapped with a grave shortage of labor, there would have been much more difficulty in harvesting. In fine, dry weather, for instance, it is possible to thresh in the fields, or combine grain in one operation; hay is cut, coiled and hauled in almost immediately.

On the other hand, if the weather is wet, field threshing may be impossible and the grain would have to be stooked and hauled to the barn, fields would have to be cut with a swather and then combined and hay might have to be cocked and possibly turned several times to aid drying before being ready for the barn.

• • •

Labor Shortage

And there is another serious angle to this labor problem. The other day the writer was talking to an Ontario county official, whose duties include a survey of the local population and land holdings. In one block of 3,200 acres this man found that the total male population between the ages of 12 and 65 was just 16.

Disregarding the fact that even the most robust country lad of 12 is unfit for a full day's work and his grandfather of 65 is almost in the same position, this gave an average of just one man for every 200 acres or less than a man per farm in this part of the country. Even with the help of the women, full agricultural production under such conditions is impossible and it was not just a coincidence that the acreage of cultivated land in that district is declining.

• • •

Our Seed Goes Far

Approximately 4,000 acres of potatoes in the Argentine this year were planted from Canadian seed stock, Canada's trade representative at Buenos Aires reports. In the last 20 years the export of seed potatoes from Canada has assumed important proportions. Most of this stock goes to warmer climates where the virility of native seed tends to decline after a few years.

• • •

Scientific Feeding

The development of better diets for the human race and especially for children has been paralleled in the feeding of livestock. Indeed in some instances agricultural research has led the way.

The modern livestock feeder is not just content with turning raw fodder and grain into beef, milk, bacon or eggs. By scientifically balancing these rations he has cut costs by from 25 to 50%. Through the addition of cod-liver oil, fish, meal, ground meat scrap and other natural and synthetic vitamin carriers, to his own home grown grain, he has reduced losses from disease and speeded growth.

For instance, a hog fed grain only will need at least five pounds of this grain to produce one pound gain and will not reach the bacon marketing stage for probably seven months. On the other hand if that grain is properly blended with the right vitamins, and other health promoting foods, then a pound of gain can be put on for 3½ pounds of feed and the animal will be ready for the packer in less than six months. Time and feed is saved and there is less mortality among the young stock.

Similar amazing developments are reported in other fields. Nutrition experts advise a little less of this or more of that in a ration and some longstanding costly trouble in dairy herd may disappear overnight. Hens fed scientifically balanced feed will start to lay earlier and will lay far more than those which get no special attention.

Commodities

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle	$10.00	$10.50	$9.00
Hogs	15.25	15.50	14.65
Copper, lb.	*.12	.12	.12
Cotton, lb.	.1956	.1964	.1723
Sugar, raw, lb.	*.0374	.0374	.0385
Wheat Man. (bu.)	.89¾	.89¾	.73½
Coffee, lb.	*.09⅜	.09⅜	.09⅜
Hides	*.15½	.15½	.15
Weekly Indices			
U. S. Labor	99.3	99.2	91.5
Wood, Gundy	77.7	77.9	74.5
Dow Jones (fut.)	85.86	85.57	81.96
Fishers	107.8	107.5	98.7
Monthly Indices			
Canada (D.B.S.):			
Retail (Aug.)	117.7	117.9	113.7
W'sale (Aug.)	95.6	96.1	92.1
U. S. (July)	98.7	98.6	88.8
Gt. Brit. (Aug.)	158.6	159.8	153.2

Note:—The base of indices is that 1926 equals 100. †Base 1935-39 equals 100. The British index is Board of Trade converted to 1930 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: Cattle — Steers, good, over 1,050 lb., top price, Toronto. Copper-electrolytic, New York. No. 7 coffee, Rio. Sugar—96 degrees centrifugal, c/f New York. Wheat—No. 1 Man. North., Ft. W.-Pt. A. basis.

*Ceiling prices fixed by the office of Price Administration.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Canada Iron Foundries, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 3% on the $100.00 par value Preference Shares of this Company has been declared for the half year ended June 30th, 1942, payable on November 1st, 1942, to Shareholders of record October 15th, 1942.

By Order of the Board.

M. S. GROGAN,
Vice-President and
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, September 24th, 1942.

Bathurst Power and Paper Co. Ltd.

Notice of Dividend on Class "A" Shares

The Board of Directors has to-day declared a quarterly dividend of Twenty-five cents (25c) per share and in addition an extra dividend of Twenty-five cents (25c) per share on the Class "A" shares of this Company, both payable on the 1st day of December, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 6th day of November, 1942.

H. J. WEBB,
Vice-President and Treasurer.

September 28th, 1942.

Federal Grain Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that a Dividend of $2.00 per share on the 6½% Cumulative Preference Shares of the Company, on account of arrears of dividends, has been declared, payable November 2nd, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business on October 17th, 1942.

The transfer books of the Company relating to the said Preference Shares will be closed from the close of business on October 17th, 1942, until the close of business on November 2nd, 1942.

By Order of the Board,

R. C. GAGE,
Secretary.

Winnipeg, Manitoba,
25th September, 1942.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Dominion Bank

Dividend No. 240

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of two per cent upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October, 1942, making a total distribution of nine and one-half per cent for the fiscal year. The Dividend will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, the second day of November, 1942, to shareholders of record of the 15th October, 1942.

By Order of the Board.

ROBERT RAE,
General Manager.

Toronto, 10th September, 1942.

Guaranty Trust

COMPANY OF CANADA

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1¼%, being at the rate of 5% per annum on the paid-in capital stock of the Company, has been declared for the quarter year ending Sept. 30th, 1942, payable Oct. 15th, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1942.

By order of the Board.

J. WILSON BERRY,
GENERAL MANAGER.

Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Company Limited

Dividend No. 16

A semi-annual dividend of two cents per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company has been declared payable November 4th, 1942, to shareholders of record October 3rd, 1942.

Taxes imposed on shareholders' dividends will be deducted where applicable.

By Order of the Board,

H. F. CASSIDY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, September 18th, 1942.

PARRISH & HEIMBECKER
LIMITED
Incorporated 1909
Grain Receivers
Shippers and Exporters
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG
BRANCH OFFICES:
MONTREAL TORONTO PORT ARTHUR
CALGARY EDMONTON
VANCOUVER
"An old established firm with a reputation for doing business RIGHT"

THE CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED GRAIN
COMPANY LIMITED
Operators of Country Elevators in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and Terminal Elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur
Grain Commission Merchants — Shippers and Handlers of All Grains
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

NORRIS GRAIN COMPANY
LIMITED
C. C. FIELDS, Pres. GEO. S. MATHIESON, Vice-pres.
C. E. BABBITT, Sec'y.
Grain Merchants, Shippers and Exporters
709 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg
NEW YORK CHICAGO KANSAS CITY TOLEDO
ST. LOUIS BALTIMORE LONDON LIVERPOOL

RELIANCE
GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED
Owners and Operators Country Elevators and Terminals
Exporters and Shippers
SMITH, MURPHY CO. INC.
510 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, NEW YORK
Head Office: 919 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg
Branch Offices: Toronto and Vancouver

THE ALBERTA PACIFIC GRAIN COMPANY
LIMITED
(Licensed and Bonded with the Board of Grain Commissioners)
OPERATING
464 Country Elevators
73 Flour Warehouses
227 Coal Sheds
Terminal Elevators at
Vancouver and Port Arthur
(Capacity—9,681,500 Bushels)
Offices: Calgary and Winnipeg
(36)

Since 1857
James Richardson & Sons
LIMITED
Grain Merchants
Shippers and Exporters
HEAD OFFICE
WINNIPEG
Branches Throughout Canada

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Dividend No. 223

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October, 1942, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, 2nd November next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th September, 1942. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,

A. E. ARSCOTT,
General Manager.

Toronto, 15th September, 1942.

Canadian Bronze Company, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

The quarterly Dividend of 1¼% on the PREFERRED STOCK of CANADIAN BRONZE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been declared payable the 2nd day of November, 1942, to Stockholders of record as of the 9th day of October, 1942.

Also a quarterly Dividend of Thirty-seven and one-half (37½c) Cents per Share has been declared on the present outstanding COMMON STOCK of CANADIAN BRONZE COMPANY, LIMITED, for the three months ending October 31st, 1942. Payable the 2nd day of November, 1942, to Stockholders of record as of the 9th day of October, 1942.

By Order of the Board.

W. C. PAQUETTE,
Secretary.

Montreal, P.Q.,
September 23, 1942.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Penmans Limited

Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of October, 1942.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent (1½%), payable on the 2nd day of November to Shareholders of record of the 21st day of October, 1942.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 16th day of November to Shareholders of record of the 5th day of November, 1942.

By Order of the Board.

C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal,
September 21, 1942.

ZELLER'S LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the Directors of Zeller's Limited have declared the regular quarterly Dividend of one and one-half (1½) per cent (37½ cents) on the Preferred Shares payable October 31st, 1942, to Shareholders of Record October 15th, 1942.

ZELLER'S LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the Directors of Zeller's Limited have declared a quarterly Dividend of 20c per Share on the No Par Value Common Shares, payable October 31st, 1942, to Shareholders of Record October 15th, 1942.

By Order of the Board.

T. E. McDERMOTT,
Treasurer.

Sees Steep Rock Operating In Fairly Short Time

"It's going to take a little time more to get things straightened out before Steep Rock Iron Mines can get development under way, but no important new difficulties have come up to interfere with plans." That's how a man in touch with the Steep Rock negotiations describes the present situation.

The final solution of all problems facing Steep Rock Iron Mines has admittedly been a slow process. Lately, however, it has been more a question of time required to clear up details such as the bond mortgage and arrangements with the Foreign Exchange Control Board. There has also been the question of completing the registration with the Securities & Exchange Commission. It may be 30 days or more before a final clearance is secured, it is stated.

Last week Munitions Minister C. D. Howe announced that the Dominion Government would provide terminal loading facilities. Between $2 and $2.5 millions are to be spent on these facilities and the rail spur line.

Freight Subvention

Other points have been cleared up as follows:

A freight rate subvention is to be provided on the first five million tons of ore shipped.

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission will carry a power line from near Port Arthur to the Steep Rock operation. Arrangements approved by the Ontario Legislature have assured the company the right to divert the Seine River and to carry out necessary development.

Equipment Available

While the application for registration with S.E.C. has yet to be submitted—more data have had to be compiled than expected—an immediate start on work couldn't be made even with S.E.C. registration of the $7.5 millions bond issue, for necessary equipment isn't yet on the ground. The equipment will be available later this month, it is stated, if other things are worked out so active development can be undertaken.

There are various sets of pumps available on this continent for the big draining job and while these may not be exactly what would be used in ordinary times, it is felt they will be adequate for the job. Preparations are being made to start development as soon as the money is in the bank.

Not a Subsidy Proposition

While Steep Rock has been assisted along to the present stage by the Ontario and Dominion Governments, it is pointed out that the only thing in the nature of a subsidy has been the subvention on the freight rate and even there, it is claimed, no cost to the Dominion Government may result when all factors are taken into consideration.

The Steep Rock officials wanted a freight rate comparable to that given in the United States for hauling iron ore. The C.N.R., on the other hand, with no experience in iron ore carrying, felt a higher rate was requisite. The subvention on the first five million tons of ore will give the C.N.R. the time and data to determine an equitable freight rate.

If costs run near those in the United States, the C.N.R. can be expected to realize a surplus which would cancel the cost of the subvention.

The subvention will undoubtedly be of assistance to Steep Rock, helping the company financially while its bond issue is still outstanding—the time when it will most desire assistance.

Basis of Assistance

The freight rate is said to include an allowance for interest and amortization of the loading terminal. Similarly, in setting its power rate, Ontario Hydro has made allowance for return on its investment and amortization of the power line.

When active work gets under way, all but the western arm of Steep Rock Lake will be drained to allow open pit quarrying of the "B" ore body estimated to hold 30 to 40 million tons of high grade iron ore in upper regions.

Mining INVESTMENTS

A shift of miners from Canada's gold producers to needy base metal operations, as forecast in The Financial Post last week, is an actuality.

The feeling of at least two gold mine presidents with whom The Post has been in touch is that demands have been reasonable and that the gold mines are perhaps fortunate that requirements of base metal mines are not larger. There is no question in their minds but what the needed miners will be shifted even though the miners themselves may be none too enthusiastic about the proposal.

It is pointed out that the Dominion Government has a direct control over gold mining operations through priorities, and by reducing the quantity of supplies made available, a cut in the level of gold mining would inevitably result. A gold mine would then be forced to release men and with National Selective Service the men would probably have only the alternative of going to work at a base metal mine or of joining the Army.

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Harmony has characterized negotiations leading to the release of the needed men by the gold mines.

Under present arrangements, it is up to the gold mining industry to determine from which mines men will be drawn. The thanks of the industry generally are stated to be due Porcupine, Kirkland Lake and Larder Lake producers for agreeing to be the first to make direct manpower contributions.

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Foreign exchange, needed to finance purchases in the United States, will undoubtedly be lost due to further curtailment in gold production.

Offsetting the loss, however, will be an increased flow of base metals, the greater part of which will probably be exported. This may go far to maintain the total level of our mineral exports although gold mining is usually mentioned as possessing the highest average "yield" per worker of any industry in Canada.

If further reduction in gold production comes chiefly from the further closing of marginal mines, it may be that our foreign exchange position will not be adversely affected by the shift of miners from the gold to base metal producers.

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Shifting of equipment was mentioned last week as one way gold mines might help out base metal producers. One large mechanical mucker or slusher is reported to have an equivalent value of six men in production.

The president of one gold producer states that not only is there considerable equipment available at gold properties now closed, but that a number of producing gold mines probably exist which could spare mechanical muckers. These machines are used for extending cross-cuts and drifts and, as most gold mines have curtailed their development work recently, are not in such wide use.

Some gold mines might spare muckers for duration without adversely affecting their operations and in this way increased production from base metals could be expedited. Base metal mines might prefer heavy duty equipment but no doubt would find equipment of the gold mines of value in an emergency.

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Tin is a metal which isn't likely to be found in Canada in quantities judging from what Professor William R. Jones, eminent geologist and author of "Tin Fields of the World," says. According to Professor Jones, it is unlikely that any further tin fields will be found anywhere in the world. The countries which use the most tin have virtually no domestic production.

In normal times, Professor Jones notes, tin is usually secured from alluvial deposits. These have been exhausted at a considerable rate

C. P. R. Shows Ingenuity Conserving Tin Stocks

When developments in the Far East last January removed the major part of the United Nations' tin resources, authorities at Ottawa called together representatives of industry to lay plans and make suggestions on how savings might be made in the use of tin.

How far industry generally has been able to go in saving on tin is shown by the experience of the Canadian Pacific Railway which has reduced its consumption by approximately 60% to date. This proportion may be further reduced by the end of the year, it is stated, due to introduction of still further substitutes.

Babbitts Big Use

A railroad isn't usually thought of as being a great tin consumer but normally tin is used for a large number of purposes. C.P.R. has been able to make its greatest saving in babbitts for bearings, but solders, electrical work, locomotive bells and plating for locomotive parts have all been affected by the new tin economy programme.

In babbitts, by employing an arsenical babbitt, tin content has been cut from a minimum of 6.5% to a minimum of 1.5%. A large amount of babbitt for piston-rod packing, containing as high as 88.5% tin, has been replaced entirely by a copper-lead composition with no tin whatsoever. Experiments are now being conducted with a 2.5% silver-97.5% lead babbitt and preliminary tests indicate the result may be favorable.

Cut Tin Ratios

Solders running 50-50 in tin and lead were commonly employed before Pearl Harbor but this ratio has been altered to 38% tin and 72% lead. For some purposes, tin content in solders is reduced to 25% with 75% lead; and for tinning babbitt linings, tin content is as low as 10% where 50% tin solders were formerly used on some parts.

For electrical work a 2.5% silver-97.5% lead solder is now being used. Previously a solder containing as high as 95% tin was used for this type of work.

New locomotive bells are being made entirely without tin. Due to salvage of older bells only 35 new ones have been required in the last 10 years but the new ones turned out will use a silicon bronze instead of tin.

C.P.R. has done much tin research work on its own but considerable work has also been done in co-operation with other companies whose research and suggestions have been made available.

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THERE'S SOMETHING ABOUT IT YOU'LL LIKE

Oil Royalties

Producing Wells — Prices and Payments

	Sept. daily allow. bbls.	Aug. daily allow. bbls.	May pay. 1% $	June pay. 1% $	July pay. 1% $	Paid to July 31 1% $	Dealers offering price* $
Ace No. 1 gross	525	543	241.82	241.87	230.24	$3,151.23	7,500
Alta. Oil Inc. No. 1 gr.	82	80	52.40	48.40	36.40	3,432.00	....
Do., No. 1 net	82	80	42.00	39.60	30.40	3,946.80	1,000
Do., No. 2 gr.	485	522	252.80	234.80	229.60	5,399.20	....
Do., No. 2 net	485	522	231.60	213.60	166.40	5,357.00	5,300
Allied No. 1 pfd.	95	100	42.80	45.84	42.61	618.14	....
Arrow No. 1 net	116	150	78.00	70.00	49.00	1,334.60	1,700
Do., No. 2 net	186	190	94.00	80.00	84.90	1,282.20	2,500
Atlas No. 1 net pfd.	105	110	35.60	62.40	......	†106.80	1,600
Atlas-Br. D. No. 2 pfd.	654	676	466.80	416.00	317.60	1,200.40	8,300
D. & D. net pfd.	75	75	36.40	32.40	27.60	1,721.00	1,000
East Crest No. 5	130	135	......	69.20	59.20	128.40	2,100
Independent No. 1 p.	220	225	148.99	133.92	114.60	1,717.39	3,800
Do., No. 1 gr.	220	225	107.09	97.75	103.42	1,774.32	....
Major Oil No. 1 pfd.	108	121	77.60	61.60	82.00	504.00	1,500
Do., No. 1 gr.	108	121	72.40	60.80	59.20	1,374.60	2,200
Do., No. 2 pfd.	578	604	430.40	376.40	284.80	3,732.60	6,000
Do., No. 2 gr.	578	604	331.20	286.40	273.20	4,823.20	9,500
Do., No. 2 dfd.	578	604	......	......	......	......	5,900
Do., No. 3 net	825	835	534.00	476.80	280.40	4,952.80	8,300
Do., No. 3 gr.	825	835	396.00	373.20	376.00	4,503.60	....
Do., No. 4 pfd.	299	268	325.20	292.40	149.20	1,662.00	5,000
Do., No. 4 gr.	299	268	248.00	218.80	134.80	1,977.60	....
Do., No. 7 pfd.	650	649	.....	.....	.....	......	4,300
Do., No. 7 dfd.	650	649	.....	.....	.....	......	7,500
Do., No. 7 gr.	650	649	.....	.....	161.60	161.60	9,100
Do., No. 8 pfd.	293	...	.....	.....	.....	......	4,900
Do., No. 8 gr.	293	...	.....	.....	.....	......	6,300
Do., No. 8 dfd.	293	...	.....	.....	.....	......	2,500
Do., No. 9 gr.	427	488	.....	45.20	250.00	295.20	7,500
Do., No. 9 pfd.	427	488	.....	.....	.....	......	4,900
Do., No. 9 dfd.	427	488	.....	.....	.....	......	2,200
Miracle No. 1 pfd. net	415	409	414.82	155.36	152.09	4,199.50	4,300
Do., No. 1 gr.	415	409	296.21	273.68	203.20	4,003.28	7,300
Do., No. 2 pfd.	304	272	239.30	280.91	146.81	725.71	4,200
Do., No. 2 gr.	304	272	.....	196.94	131.60	328.54	....
Renown No. 1 pfd.	95	100	.....	46.56	38.00	84.36	....
Winalta No. 1 pfd.	81	93	72.00	41.20	35.60	3,335.90	1,000

*Approximately 25% over dealers' bid prices.
†Total to June 30, 1942.

The Week in Oils

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY.—Standard Oil of B. C. and Nassau Explorations Limited recently commenced a pump test at their joint Taber-Province No. 1 well following a shut-in of more than two months while pumping equipment and loading facilities were installed and arrangements made for marketing the oil.

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May Run 200 Bbls.

The well was completed late in June, with 18 gravity crude oil showing in the Sunburst sand from 3,161 to 3,173 ft. Swabbed for 15 days in July, it produced as high as 370 bbls. in a day, and a total of about 3,400 bbls. in the 15-day run.

How it will perform on steady production has yet to be determined. It is expected that the well will start off at 200 bbls. per day or better. Should such a rate of production be maintained over a 30-day period, Standard, Nassau and other lease holders in the Taber area are likely to launch a drilling and exploration programme.

The oil from Taber-Province No. 1 is to be shipped by truck, for the time being at least, to the Huff Refinery at Lethbridge, 40 miles west of Taber. There the 12-15% gasoline content will be skimmed off, the sulphur removed, and the residue turned into fuel oil.

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Coulee Test Starts

Anglo Canadian Oil Co. and the Home Oil Co. have their initial joint test in the Buffalo Coulee area under way. The well, Anglo-Home-Buffalo Coulee No. 1, was drilling below 975 ft. at last report. It is located in L.S.D. 16 26-47-7w4, on the central Alberta plains, west of and about midway between the producing Vermilion and Wainwright oilfields.

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Standard Oil of B. C. has staked its initial Ross Lake structure test, Ross Lake-Province No. 1, in the centre of L.S.D. 4 17-2-22w4. The test is seven miles northwest of the group of wells drilled or drilling at Del Bonita. Staking of the well culminates several years of survey work. The site is on acreage assigned to Standard by E. L. Cord and Western Drilling Co. Including this acreage, Standard holds approximately 11,000 acres in the Ross Lake area. It is understood that road to the site will be commenced at once, and drilling to get under way as soon as possible.

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To Drill C. & E. Lands

Calgary & Edmonton Corp. directors announced two weeks ago that C. & E. lands north of Taber have been seismographed and an agreement reached for drilling a number of slim hole tests this fall. C. & E. has 34,804 acres in the north Taber area, in townships 10 and 11, ranges 16 and 17w4. It is said that the development agreement has been made with Imperial Oil Ltd. and that this company conducted seismic work last year and has now moved in a crew for the shallow slim-hole tests, to further define structural conditions. Deep drilling will depend upon these conditions. The crew is based at Vauxhall.

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Active on Ranchmen's

New Ranchmen's Oil Co. has announced it is resuming operations at the old Ranchmen's No. 1 well at Aldersyde, which was drilled to 7,231 ft. into the Dalhousie sand, and suspended due to mechanical difficulties. The New Ranchmen's group will attempt to clear the hole of lost bits and cable, give the well a thorough test of Dalhousie prospects, and carry the hole to Madison lime. The New Ranchmen's No. 1 is now bottomed at 1,600 ft., with the crew running 16-inch casing.

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Royalite 64

The latest well completed in Turner Valley, Royalite No. 64, has developed into a better than average producer despite the fact that water was found in the lower porous zone and was plugged off to leave the well with only one productive horizon. The 105-ft. upper porous horizon was given two acid treatments last week—one 1,000 gallons, the second 4,000 gallons—and the well responded with a flush of around 35 bbls. hourly with booster gas aid.

It is understood that the well has now been pinched back under back pressure and is to be operated for test at about 360 bbls. per day. Allowable, when set, is expected to be around this figure.

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Finishes Gaspé Survey

Calgary Geologist Russell V. Johnson has completed his geological work on the Payette group's 85,000-acre reservation in the Gaspé peninsula, and is now ready to return to the West. According to official word received today, Mr. Johnson has submitted a preliminary report on his survey, which includes recommendation for immediate drilling of two wells and the location of a third to be determined at a future date. Because bulk of the reservation is on unsurveyed territory, the well distances are measured from established topographical points.

Gaspé No. 1 location is in the Galt Brook dome area, and is arrived at by starting at a point 3,000 ft. east of the southwest corner of Block 42, thence 13,900 ft. due north, thence 500 ft. due west. The final point is approximately 700 ft. west of Galt Brook and 700 ft. north of the visible position of the axis of the anticline on the west bank of Galt Brook.

Gaspé No. 2 location is on the Bald Mountain anticline, and its location is described being 11,100 ft. north approximately of the confluence of Patch Brook and York River.

Peru Iron & Steel Financed by U. S.

Finances supplied by the United States Government will be used by Peru to establish an iron and steel industry capable of turning out 100,000 tons of iron and steel products a year, The New York Times reports.

Cost of the Peruvian plant is estimated at $15 millions. The question of shipping iron ore to the west coast of the United States has been considered recently but it is not expected that this will be undertaken for some time at least.

Correspondence

More About Port Hope Rally

Labor Relations Chairman Amplifies Views

In this article Frederick G. Gardiner, K.C., comments on an editorial published in The Financial Post's Sept. 19 issue, which took the stand that while the Port Hope conference of Conservatives wrote a new bill of rights for labor, it failed to include in that bill of rights anything about the responsibility of labor. Mr. Gardiner's opinion is that rules cannot be laid down for controlling the activities of workmen in the same hard and fast way as they can for controlling corporations, and that labor regulations must evolve gradually.

By FREDERICK G. GARDINER

As chairman of the committee on labor relations at the recent conference at Port Hope I am interested in your editorial, "Port Hopers Didn't Follow Through."

If we who attended that conference are to be known as "Port Hopers" then I think I may say that the "Port Hopers" welcome the fullest editorial discussion of our aims and beliefs. We do not consider that we have the full and final answer to the many problems with which the country is confronted but we are anxious that our national problems shall receive intelligent examination and consideration. Our views will be of value if they promote a broad discussion of the issues involved. We thank you for your contribution to this discussion.

The subject matter of your editorial received lengthy consideration by the committee. Discussion ranged from the proposition that no restrictions of any kind should be placed upon trade unions, and that they alone should be responsible for their administration and control, to the proposition that trade unions should be closely regulated. This would require the unions to be incorporated and registered, and to file copies of their bylaws, election proceedings and statements of their receipts and expenditures, and that what should constitute illegal activities on the part of employees and their representatives should be defined with appropriate penalties for their breach.

Neither of those extreme views commended itself to the final judgment of the committee. It was felt that the goal to be gained is a spirit of confidence and co-operation between employers' and employees' organizations leading to the establishment of sound labor relations.

I think nothing is to be gained by citing unusual cases. Those quoted in your editorial from William Hard, the veteran U. S. writer on labor problems, are very unusual. When the whole of Hard's article is examined it is found that the exceptional cases which he cited came before the United States courts and are now the foundation of a jurisprudence which will in due course eliminate improper exclusion and expulsion of employees from unions.

Place of the Union

The Port Hopers are opposed to any suggestion that unions or other employees' organizations should be regulated with a view to hampering their legitimate activities. Not only would such an attitude be extremely undemocratic but it would be impossible of accomplishment. Unions and other employees' organizations have demonstrated the useful place they can occupy in our social structure. They have done much to procure reasonable working hours, improved working conditions and fair rates of pay for their members. As Hard says, unions cannot be subtracted from our economic life but they can be added to it to increase productivity, prosperity and progress.

The question of the moment is: How can employees' organizations be best molded into our social and industrial structure with encouragement and protection for their legitimate aims and with restrictions against improper practices on their part?

No employer can any longer reasonably oppose collective bargaining. It would have been better for our industrial relations had more of our industrialists willingly adopted it as a democratic and satisfactory formula for dealing with employer and employee relations. Already it is mandatory in some provinces and no doubt public opinion through the agency of other governments will further extend its application.

Collective bargaining does not mean compulsory trade unionism—it means negotiating in matters affecting employees with representatives of the employees freely chosen by them without domination, discrimination or interference by the employer.

Once the principle of collective bargaining is recognized the Port Hopers' suggestions as to how it shall be made mandatory follow naturally. A collective bargaining agreement once arrived at provides definite and progressive procedure for the settlement of grievances. An employer who is informed of the exclusion of a worker from employment by improper union methods has the same grievance procedure available as the union or employees' agency which alleges discrimination by the employer. It is to be hoped that employers who have expressed concern for the democratic rights of their employees will champion the cause of any employee excluded from employment by improper union activities.

The Port Hopers recognized that policies should not be enunciated unless the means by which they will be implemented are clearly stated and are themselves not calculated to be destructive of sound relations. They approved the principle of collective bargaining; the establishment of well-defined rules for the selection and election of employees' collective bargaining agencies; the entering into of employer-employee agreements which provide machinery for the solution of grievances and disputes, and a national labor relations board having equal employer, employee and public representation, to hear and decide complaints and disputes not otherwise settled, thus establishing a growing jurisprudence which will indicate the principles by which labor relations are to be regulated.

Regulation of Unions

When the question arose as to what should be the regulation of unions to ensure that the rights which they are accorded will be accompanied by corresponding responsibilities the conference recognized the difficulty of defining what should constitute illegal acts by employees and their representatives.

While a code of rules and regulations might be stated without too much difficulty, that would be simple compared to a statement of the sanctions which would be required to ensure their observance and a statement of the penalties which would result from their breach. Union leaders and employers have the time and facilities to become familiar with a code of rules and regulations but unfortunately this could not be the case with employees generally.

If sanctions and penalties are to be established they must be enforced. It might well be found in many cases that employees would have to be convicted of breaches of rules and regulations which would brand them as persons guilty of illegal acts, if not crimes, when they probably had been swayed by mass psychology and had little or no understanding that what they were doing constituted a breach of the law.

Again, if laws are made and must be enforced, it might well be found that the enforcement of the laws would substantially reduce production in time of war instead of increasing it and in time of peace would create discord and disaffection to an extent that would not be in the national interest.

It may be well to observe that in Great Britain where provision is made for registration of trade unions, involving the filing of information with respect to officers and financial statements, that the legislation is only permissive and is not mandatory and that the British Trade Union Act offers, as an inducement to trade unions to register, complete exemption and exoneration from any civil liability resulting from the activities of its members.

Labor Relations

Industrial labor relations is a broad human subject. Sound labor relations require an appreciation and realization by both employers and union organizers of their responsibilities. Rules cannot be laid down for controlling the activities of workmen in the same hard and fast way as for corporations. To provide penalties which when established would have to be enforced would create a feeling of hostility which would do nothing to encourage sound labor relations. It took scores of years to establish laws to prevent improper corporation activities. It will take time to establish equitable and proper relations for governing union activities. Certainly it will not be accomplished by the mere designation of sanctions and penalties.

In considering this subject it is important to bear in mind that trade unions are to a large extent the result of a conviction that employees have not been fairly dealt with and that they are part of a crusade for the improvement of their social and industrial conditions.

In making provision that the National Labor Relations Board may investigate the affairs and activities of trade unions when deemed advisable or necessary we are of the view that a preliminary and the only reasonable step yet justified has been taken.

We agree with Hard:

"Here we have the beginnings of a step-by-step union regulation. We ought not to try to get to that regulation in one leap. Nobody among us knows enough. We have made plenty of mistakes in regulating corporations. We have regulated some sorts of corporations till they spend more time making reports to the government than in improving their services to their customers. Let us go at union regulation without heat and in the growing light of gradual experience."

Detect Scheelite Impurity With Fluorescent Lamp

As a result of experiments by the United States Geological Survey, prospectors in Canada as well as in the United States will be able to carry on their search for tungsten more intelligently in the future. Scheelite (tungsten) deposits containing over a certain amount of molybdenum, as an impurity, are subject to price penalties in marketing tungsten concentrates. Now the prospectors will be able to tell if molybdenum is present and in what quantity, an important advantage when working in the field.

Use of the ultra-violet ray to detect fluorescence is now standard equipment in prospecting for tungsten. The molybdenum impurity can be detected, it has been found, by the variation in the color of the fluorescence. Scheelite containing no molybdenum will fluoresce a distinct blue. Borderline cases—containing around 0.35 to 1% molybdenum—will fluoresce white while scheelite containing more than 1% molybdenum will show a yellow light under the ultra-violet lamp.

To make practical use of its findings, the U. S. Geological Survey has prepared black cards containing circular areas. On the circular spaces, specially-prepared samples containing varying known quantities of molybdenum are mounted. By making a comparison of the color of any scheelite showing, found with the fluorescence on the card, it is possible to determine how much molybdenum is present with the tungsten ore. This method is stated to allow a precise determination of the amount of molybdenum present in scheelite ores running up to 2% molybdenum.

The method is also stated to allow determination of molybdenum in any molybdenum-bearing ores or concentrates.

Calmont Oils Profit Lower

Although revenue accruing under joint operations with Northwest Company, Imperial Oil subsidiary, showed an increase, Calmont Oils net profit showed a decrease with earnings of 2.3 cents a share in the year ended May 31, 1942, compared with 3.3 cents the previous year.

With completion of Calmont-Northwest Co. No. 5 well, the last well called for under the agreement with Northwest Co. was brought into production.

Profit and Loss Account Years Ended May 31

	1942 $	1941 $
Equip. & house rental	67,050	73,989
Invest. income	■19,465	19,910
Share of prof., joint oper. with N. W. Co.	71,966	51,710
Miscellaneous	9,397	6,955
Total revenue	167,878	152,564
Less: Exec. salaries	12,000	12,000
Directors' fees	290	330
Legal fees	1,600	1,898
Prov. for inc. taxes	38,000	▲
Deprec.; Equip., bldgs., furniture	32,157	29,534
Oper. expenses	22,581	25,855
Gen. & admin. exp.	8,471	7,551
Investments w/o	......	28,486
Net prof. & surp., yr.	52,779	▲46,910
Less: Prev. deficit	75,299	122,209
Adj. for deprec.	1,430	......
Deficit forward	23,950	75,299

▲No provision was made in the 1941 statement for Dominion and Provincial income taxes.

■Includes unstated income from sale of equipment.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Common	$0.023	$0.021
None paid.		
Shares Outstanding:		
Issued	2,248,978	1,148,954
Fully pd., not issued	3,788	3,812

T. C. A. August Traffic Well Above 1941 Level

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Trans-Canada Air-lines reports an increase in all services, passenger, airmail and air-express for August. Passengers carried totalled 9,584, an increase of 300 over the same month last year. Mails amounted to 208,617 lb., which was 179,190 over the volume of August last year. Air-express totalled 38,835 lb., an improvement of 16,966 lb., over the like month in 1941.

Huron & Erie Mortgage Corp., London, announces that F. P. Dawson, K.C., Sarnia, Ont., has joined its board of directors. Mr. Dawson, who is a member of the law firm of LeSueur, LeSueur, Dawson & Nethery, has been a director of Canada Trust Co. for the past three years and is also a director of Holmes Foundry Co. and John Goodison Thresher Co., both of Sarnia.

God's Lake Pushes Chromite Work

Development work on chromite properties held jointly with Gunnar Gold Mines in the Bird Lake area, Man., is being pushed, God's Lake Gold Mines reports. The future of this development, however, is stated to be to "some extent dependent upon the results of experimental work being carried on in the Dominion Government metallurgical laboratories at Ottawa."

At God's Lake's original property, development work has been suspended at the No. 2 shaft, the only place where development work was being carried on at the property.

Drilling Wells — Prices and Depths

Well:	Drilling depth ft.
Atlas-Br. Dom. No. 3 pfd.	7,678
Bonaventure pfd.	5,868
Major Oil No. 6 pfd.	7,474
Major Oil No. 6 gr.	7,474
Miracle No. 3 pfd.	5,872
Miracle No. 3 gr.	5,872
Northcl. No. 1 pfd.	6,952
Northcl. No. 1 dfd.	6,952
Northcl. No. 1 gr.	6,952
Northend No. 1 pfd.	8,639
Northend No. 1 dfd.	8,639
Northend No. 1 gr.	8,639
Northend No. 2 pfd.	6,450
Northend No. 2 gr.	6,450
National Vulcan No. 1	1,885
New Ranchmen's pfd.	1,600
Empire pfd. (Ont.)	....
Hi-Test Pete. pfd.	....
Kinsella Ltd.	....

*Pegged price.

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Only Small Group of Miners Shifted

Gold Mines Just Committed to Supply 700 Men to Base Metal Mines So Far — Other Industries, Part Time Farm Labor, Expected to Aid — Miners Move on Voluntary Basis

By GORDON M. GRANT

Canada's base metal mining manpower problem moved a step nearer solution this week with arrangements completed for shifting an initial 700 gold miners from the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake camps to the base metal mines of International Nickel Co. at Sudbury.

But solving the most urgent manpower problem in our No. 1 manpower priority industry, base metal mining, obviously created a new manpower problem for the gold mining industry, already wrestling with a labor shortage of its own. A preliminary survey suggests, however, that while loss of 400 men at Porcupine and another 300 at Kirkland and Larder Lake will be serious, it need not prove crippling to gold mining in these areas.

Porcupine has roughly 8,000 men at work and Kirkland Lake and Larder Lake employs an additional 4,000. In other words, Porcupine is being asked to give up approximately 5% of its workers and the Kirkland Lake-Larder Lake sector about 7.5%. This is far from the wholesale shift of miners which had been feared in some quarters.

Although press reports from Ottawa give 2,600 to 2,800 as the number of men to be transferred eventually from gold mines across Canada to base metal mine operations, it is learned that this is the number of men base metal mines require, not necessarily the number gold mines will have to give up. A gradual closing down of non-essential industries and more extensive use of farm labor in the winter months may fill a large part of the gap, it is hoped.

Many Men Lost Already

If gold mines get a "break" and only half the 2,600 to 2,800 men at present needed by the base metal mining industry eventually come from the gold mines this would mean a rough loss of only 6-7% of the present gold mining labor force across Canada. It is estimated that there are now only around 20,000 men employed by the gold mining industry against 35,000 at the peak of a few years ago. Through the closing of a large number of gold mines—31 this year alone—the gold mining industry has already released a large number of men for base metal mining and other essential war work. This is given as a reason for hoping other "non-essential" industries will be called on for additional workers before gold mines (in Ontario at least) are asked to make any further contributions.

On Voluntary Basis

In agreeing to transfer the 700 men to International Nickel Co., the gold mining industry voluntarily met the first call of the Dominion government, a call that was made only after the base metal labor situation reached the acute stage and one furnace had to be closed down at the Inco plants. In giving up the 700 men, Porcupine and Kirkland Lake made a generous gesture on behalf of Ontario gold mines as a whole.

All the gold mines in Ontario have been called upon to meet the shortage of 700 men at International Nickel but it was decided the "airplane" mines such as those in Red Lake and Little Long Lac shouldn't be disturbed on the initial call at least. Men can be transferred from Porcupine and Kirkland Lake much more readily than from outlying areas. But if future calls come, the more outlying centres will probably be asked for manpower contributions.

Ask For Volunteers

To secure the 700 men needed for International Nickel, an appeal is to be made for volunteers. Single men are desired as much as possible as they can be shifted with less inconvenience than married men and their families. As it is, housing an additional 700 men in Sudbury may present something of a problem.

International Nickel Co. is taking steps to acquaint gold miners with conditions at Sudbury, rates of pay, insurance, etc. Pay is slightly higher at the base metal mine and it is hoped this will help overcome the reported antipathy of gold miners to working in base metal mines.

A general regional division has been worked out now under which gold mines are to co-operate in helping meet requirements of base metal mines for further workers.

Quebec is expected to take care of the six base metal operations in that area, including Noranda.

Ontario gold mines will look after International Nickel Co., Falconbridge Nickel and other base metal producers.

The prairie provinces are expected to take care of labor requirements of Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. and Sherritt Gordon Mines.

British Columbia gold mines, seriously hit by labor shortages, will have their own base metal mine requirements to satisfy.

May Hit Marginal Mines

It is too early yet to assess accurately what the loss of 700 gold miners will mean to the individual mine in Porcupine and Kirkland Lake. Production schedules will likely be trimmed at a number of mines, however, although mines with development well in hand and large broken ore reserves, such as Kerr-Addison, may be able to continue production schedules unchanged. Some mines like Pamour and Hallnor, previously short of labor, may be affected more seriously by the cut than others such as Aunor, which has had an adequate labor force to date.

A number of marginal mines have already suspended production in both Porcupine and Kirkland Lake and several other producers near the "break even" point may find it necessary to suspend operations. Fortunately, the production of these mines is not large relatively and their closure wouldn't mean a further loss of dividends to shareholders. There are a half dozen of these mines producing in the two areas which are not paying dividends. It has been hoped so far, and is still hoped, that they won't have to close even though they are not paying dividends: some might never be able to secure the money to reopen later. One or two might be forced into liquidation by closure.

If the marginal mines are forced to close, however, it might ease the labor situation somewhat for remaining producers.

B. C. Hit Hard?

British Columbia gold mining may be hit severely by a shift of gold miners to base metal mines. The great 6,000-ton milling plant of Howe Sound Co. at Britannia Bay is reported operating at little more than a third of capacity due to the labor shortage, while Consolidated Smelters and Granby are also definitely short of men. Half of British Columbia's gold mines have already been forced to close due to manpower shortage, but Bralorne, Pioneer, Cariboo Gold Quartz and Sheep Creek, the backbone of the province's gold production, have been able to continue. These mines may be hit much more severely in the future.

Quebec gold mines may not be so severely affected by the shortage of labor at base metal mines. Several new base metal operations, such as Quebec Manitou, New Calumet and Siscoe's Tetreault, have been taking form but through the closure of a number of gold mines and the drawing in of unskilled help, most of the demands for labor have been satisfied. However, there is understood to have been some shortage at Noranda.

Prairie gold mines are few in number and couldn't be expected to take care of the full demands of Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co. and Sherritt Gordon Mines. Farm labor, the usual labor pool of Manitoba base metals, is expected to fill most of the labor shortage in this area.

Want Industry to Continue

While Ottawa authorities are looking to gold mining to fill a large part of the labor requirements of the base metal mines, they have assured the gold mining industry—as represented by a committee of employers and employees—that they do not want to shut down gold mining generally. Gold mining is still regarded as Canada's northern frontier supporting a total of 250,000. After the war gold mining is one of the industries expected to provide employment, it is stated. If gold mines were forced to close generally, there might be grave barriers in the way of reopening them after the war. Gold mining has only become relatively less important in wartime. Failure of the United Nations nickel supply could be a major catastrophe, it is pointed out, and only this has brought the shift of miners to the base metals.

N.S.S. Helps

The seven-day notice called for under National Selective Service has already cut labor turnover in base metal mining to a fraction of that previously existing, it is stated. As employees learn for the first time how important the government considers base metal mining, Dominion and company officials are hoping labor turnover will continue low. If base metal mines can retain their present labor forces, transfers from gold mining and other industries made over the next few months could be in the nature of a permanent solution to the problem. This is the hope but time will be required to learn if it will work out that way in practice.

In order to ease the labor situation at the base metal mines—and in other essential industries—it is planned to acquaint the public more fully with what the government regards as essential industries. Base metal mining, for instance, is regarded as just about on a par with military service. The utmost is to be done to secure farm labor for base metals. The status of farmers won't be changed if they take on other employment in the wintertime.

Mining Concentrates

Amm Gold Mines (Quebec), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Amm Gold Mines, has surrendered its charter. This is one of the "Bill 5" companies no longer necessary, it is stated.

• • •

C. I. M. M. will hold its western annual meeting in Vancouver on Nov. 18, 19 and 20. All papers will deal with war metals.

• • •

Delnite Mines, south Porcupine producer, has been hit by the labor shortage. Milling rate has been reduced from 525 to 400 tons daily and underground development has also been somewhat curtailed. However, sinking of the shaft to open two or three new levels below the 1,625-ft. horizon is under way. Results of exploration at the 1,625-ft. level are reported as satisfactory with grade of the main ore body said to be above mine average. Good ore also shows throughout in raising to the 1,500-ft. horizon. Reserves of broken ore have been maintained at around 100,000 tons, it is reported.

• • •

Goodrock Gold Mines is currently carrying on tests to determine the best treatment of its ore so as to produce scheelite and at the same time to lose as little gold as possible, shareholders were informed at the company's annual meeting. Some thought is being given to sending bagged concentrates to Trail for treatment. Balance sheet at July 31, 1942, showed $6,082 cash and $8,088 of Dominion of Canada bonds with no current liabilities.

• • •

International Nickel Co. has appointed F. M. A. Noblet, formerly of the Bank of Montreal, as its assistant treasurer, according to an announcement of President R. C. Stanley.

• • •

Lake Shore Mines will know better in a month's time how its operations are going to be affected by new war conditions, Managing Director A. L. Blomfield stated at the company's annual meeting. Various directors expressed their faith in the future of gold with W. H. Wright, a director, stating "I can see no substitute for gold or any method of finance that can take the place of gold." President Dr. W. P. St. Charles expressed the belief the gold mines would be able to operate throughout the war. The former board of directors was re-elected.

• • •

Magnesium may sell at 10 or 12 cents a pound after the war, according to a Washington dispatch. Cost-cutting and mass production techniques are expected to give this result. This would mean a reduction of about 50% in the cost of magnesium and a wide extension of the peacetime fields in which it could be employed.

• • •

Omega Gold Mines has begun sinking a winze from the 1,550-ft. level as recommended by mine manager A. D. Campbell. The winze is being sunk to check encouraging ore results indicated in diamond drilling below the 1,550-ft. level, present bottom level of the mine.

• • •

Paymaster Consolidated Mines is now milling around 500 tons daily compared with 600 tons earlier in the year. The management hopes the reduced production rate can be maintained.

• • •

Port Coldwell Syndicate has organized a three million share company with the name Port Coldwell Mines & Metals to take over the syndicate's operations. Syndicate shareholders are to receive 20 shares in the new company for each share held. Properties of the company comprise a large nepheline syenite (aluminum-bearing) deposit on Lake Superior, 30 miles from Schreiber, a lead-zinc-silver prospect and a majority interest in two groups of claims in the Gaspé Peninsula now being tested for chrome deposits by Chromium Mining & Smelting Corp.

• • •

Privateer Mine expects to have operations back on full time by next month although the mill operated only 66% of the time in August due to a plant overhaul. Production in August and the preceding month was as follows:

1942	Tons milled	Tons daily	Recov. per ton	Total recov.
August ..	1,804	58	$38.24	$68,992
July	2,352	76	34.65	81,505

• • •

Proprietary Mines has declared a dividend of 5 cents a share payable Oct. 29 to shareholders of record Oct. 15. A total of 27 cents a share has now been declared or paid this year compared with a total of 28 cents a share for all last year. Proprietary Mines owns more than one share of Kerr-Addison Gold Mines for each Proprietary share issued and the policy is to pass along dividends to Proprietary shareholders as Kerr-Addison makes distributions.

• • •

Stanley Siscoe Extension Mines shareholders at a special meeting in Montreal gave their approval to an offer to exchange their three million shares for 100,000 shares of North Siscoe Mines, a new company yet to be formed. The new company will be under the control of Siscoe Gold Mines.

• • •

Silbak-Premier Mines has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 4 cents a share payable Oct. 26 to shareholders of record Oct. 5. Dividends have been paid continuously at this rate since 1939.

• • •

West Shore Malartic Gold Mines has approved sale of 400 acres out of 2,100 acres held in the northwestern part of Quebec. Sale price is $5,000.

Maryland Pete. To Drill Well

Formed recently with the backing of United States and Canadian capital, Maryland Petroleum Co. has acquired extensive acreage in north Turner Valley and a contract has been let for the drilling of a well on the sub-division west of the location selected for British Dominion No. 5 well.

Maryland Pete. has taken over all of section 17 in north Turner Valley and two legal sub-divisions adjoining to the west in section 18. It is on one of the latter sub-divisions the present well is to be drilled.

A contract for drilling the well has been let to drilling contractors Newell and Chandler.

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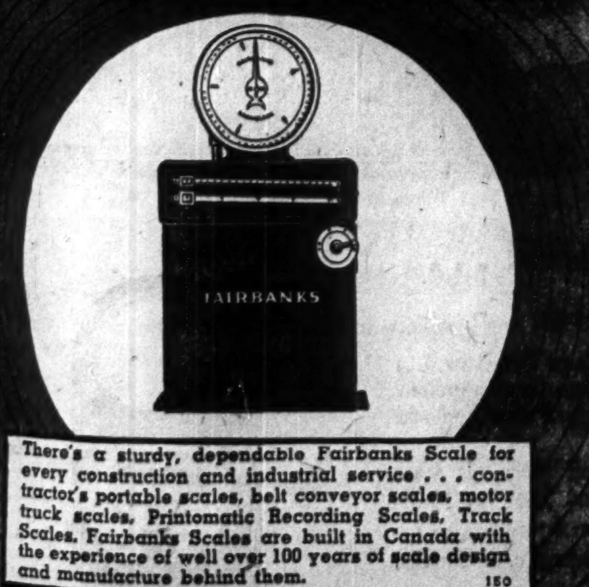

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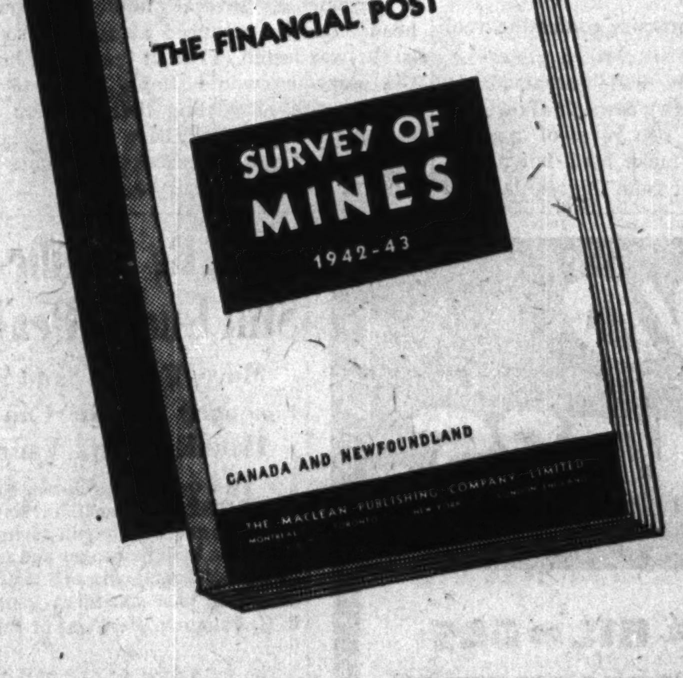

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Manpower Underlies Farm Clash

By ROBERT T. ELSON

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Adequate manpower mobilization measures in the United States, and perhaps in Canada, have probably been hastened by the Congressional crisis created by the Farm Bloc's bitter-end fight for higher agricultural prices under inflation control.

Ostensibly this fight, which raged in both House and Senate, was whether the 'parity price level' should be redefined by the inclusion of rising farm labor costs. This would have raised the farm price level 12½% at least. But actually it is hard to believe that the Farm Bloc leaders who are hard-headed and tough politicians really believed that better wages for farm labor could "really keep 'em down on the farm." Truth is, neither in Canada nor the United States can the farm meet the competition of the war factory.

Congress Injured

The fight itself, which created the greatest storm of criticism since Pearl Harbor, may have seriously prejudiced the position of Congress before the American people. The surrender of so many Congressmen to bloc pressure was castigated in unmeasured terms by every responsible newspaper in the United States.

But behind the terrific pressure put on senators and representatives by the powerful farm lobby was the very real fear that exists in the farming community of the United States that it is going to suffer most in the coming manpower pinch. Already in certain southern communities, the businessmen have been forced to shut up shop to help rescue farmers caught short without labor.

The farmers' help has been drained away first by the draft which has cut more deeply into U. S. manpower reserves than most people yet understand and second by the competition of mushrooming war industries. Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard has stressed the seriousness of this situation even in this year of record production when he testified before a Congressional committee saying:

> "The whole food picture is much darker for 1943 and unless the labor shortage can be met the nation may actually face food shortages."

All Right This Year

Up to date reports from the country indicate that the farmer has been doing all right. His income has reached a new high and he has been able to salvage most of his crops. But there is an increasing fear that it won't be so next year. That is why the Farm Bloc was able to bring such pressure on the Congressmen.

Most economists here are prepared to admit that the mere inclusion of farm labor costs in the parity prices will not begin to meet the situation. In a war economy now rolling at the speed of that of the United States the price factor is only relative, it cannot be relied on to divert the needed labor.

To meet the situation adequately you have to have some type of manpower mobilization which will guarantee sufficient labor to do the essential jobs. Unlike Canada, the complete mechanism to do this job has not yet been constructed. There is a war manpower commission under Paul McNutt, former Social Security Administrator, but what he calls 'labor pirating' is still going on. And there is no way to keep labor on the farms yet.

As in Canada, the Army is also one of the major competitors and an effective draft here, together with ambitious plans that now envision an army of from nine to ten million men, is sweeping more and more men daily from the active labor market. But that there is still inadequate manpower distribution is testified by such incidents as the spectacular raid of Kaiser on the New York labor market where, with the blessing and approval of the government, he is recruiting 20,000 more men to meet the needs of his record-breaking yards in Portland, Oregon.

Administration Slow

There is plenty of evidence that the Administration fully recognizes this difficult problem—but is not yet prepared to reveal the full scope of its programme for meeting it. However, Senator Lister Hill, with the reported support and co-operation of Harry Hopkins, the President's most trusted aide, introduced into the Senate recently a bill calling for total mobilization of citizens for wartime duty.

In effect this measure constitutes a sweeping grant of power to the President "to determine, proclaim and select the natural resources, industrial organization over which government control is necessary to the successful termination of the war." In other words, it is another step toward all-out conscription. There are some differences in Senator Hill's interpretation of what this means and what the words say and perhaps Congress will not enact the bill as it stands.

But it is the first step toward the consideration of an adequate manpower programme to meet the war situation. Inflation control in the United States will not work unless there is something more than mere freezing of wages and prices and the utilization of subsidies. Steps will have to be taken to prevent 'market prices' for labor determining the flow of manpower from the farms. Probably in the long run it means more regimentation but most experts here insist that it is necessary.

Profiteering by Nazis

German Profits at 150% of Boom Year

(Continued from page 11)

from excess profits tax in return for fulfilment of government contracts at relatively low prices. Two major price groups were established for a fixed list of war products, prices in group one being lower than those in group two.

Immediately following this regulation the Berlin correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet on March 11, 1942, reported that up to 100% of the firms in some war industries had already applied for membership in group one—in other words, these firms were either producing beforehand at group one prices and could thus continue making the same profits without paying any EPT or else they had been previously making such large profits they could make a considerable reduction in their prices and still earn a profit that they considered worth while. In either case it is clear that it is easier for large combines to join group one than for small firms so that complete escape from EPT in Germany is deliberately made easiest for the firms earning the largest profit.

Retroactive Exemption

At the same time as the Nazis thus openly abandoned any pretense of checking profiteering, they also offered German industrialists retroactive exemption from all excess profits taxes paid since Jan. 1, 1941, in return for their joining price group one. Thus any German armament firm able to join group one will not have paid one penny of the EPT since Jan., 1941.

The Meat Supply Impasse

(Continued from page 11)

guaranteed beef price rise of $2 per 100 spread over the next six months, there will be a natural tendency for farmers to hold cattle and pile more feed into them rather than market early.

Steps must be taken now, it is generally admitted, to build up a much greater future supply.

How can it be done?

Four steps are believed under serious consideration. These are:

1. A virtual embargo on live cattle exports to the United States.
2. A better return to cattle raisers to offset criticism of lost American markets, either through a straight price increase or a subsidy, and these better returns to be guaranteed for a fixed period.
3. Boost hog production so that Canadian consumers can get pork in place of beef.
4. Prohibit the sale of veal and allow dairy cattle steers to grow up.

The first step seems a foregone conclusion. To handle the situation the government cattle corporation may take charge of all marketing and work out a compromise price so that farmers will be subsidized to the extent of what they would actually lose by the shutting off of the U. S. market.

Despite the opposition of Chairman Donald Gordon, some compromise is also expected on prices. A cent or a cent and a half subsidy per lb. is considered probable. This, of course, would apply to cattle right across Canada regardless of export possibilities. At present, under the W.P.T.B. rulings, these prices are to advance gradually two cents a pound from the present low until April. Farmers claim that this is not enough to cover costs and especially in the case where they must buy their feeder cattle from the west for fattening this fall and winter.

Chief advantage of hogs is the speed in expansion and contraction. Farmers can go in and out of hogs in six months to a year, whereas three times this period is required for the longer maturing cattle. A year of reconstruction following the war, it is argued, would permit Canadian hog raisers to liquidate abnormal expansion with far less serious financial repercussions than would be the case with beef if cattle holdings were greatly expanded.

As a practical compromise comes the veal suggestion.

Veal is generally the male calves, six to twelve weeks old, of dairy cows. If allowed to grow up from one to two years of age and fattened, they would make beef, not nearly as good quality as that from the regular beef cattle, but nourishing and much better than no beef at all.

The main point of the argument is the lack of financial risk and the speed with which we could get results.

It would take three years at least to double our present production of first class beef cattle, and by that time we might find the war over and the demand for all beef greatly contracted. Producers would face wholesale bankruptcy or the government would have to pay enormous subsidies.

On the other hand if dairy calves, now being slaughtered for veal, were allowed to grow up, there would be a brand new source of beef commencing in six to eight months' time. In the meantime, of course, there would be little or no veal, but relatively speaking this line does not figure very largely in total meat volume. Provided surplus feed of these new dairy steers could be brought into dairy areas by some general arrangements, several hundred thousand head could be produced every year so long as the war lasted. Then at the end of hostilities dairymen would simply revert to their old practice of vealing their surplus male calves and they would have six months to a year of good postwar prices to liquidate their current holdings of dairy steers.

C. N. R. Traffic Still Under Peak

More Freight and Passenger Traffic Can Be Handled, Says Vaughan

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Canadian National Railways can handle still further increases in both passenger and freight traffic without transport rationing, according to a statement issued by R. C. Vaughan, president of the system.

The saturation point had not been reached in volume of movement the railways could cope with and despite the tremendous traffic now being handled, there was "always room for more," he said.

While there has been some curtailment of passenger travel through restrictions on special fare traffic, Mr. Vaughan said he saw no immediate need for rationing. However, he emphasized that it was difficult to predict conditions very far ahead and that troop movements and shipments of war supplies would always have to be given priority.

Discussing the equipment situation, Mr. Vaughan said it was impossible to obtain new passenger cars and similar equipment and that the huge wartime freight traffic was being handled with fewer cars than in 1928-29. However, he revealed that more locomotives were in service than when the war began, 150 older engines having been reconditioned and some deliveries obtained of new engines.

He reported that the C. N. R. had received 18 of 35 new engines of the 6200 type ordered from Montreal Locomotive Works, and that an average of one a week was being completed.

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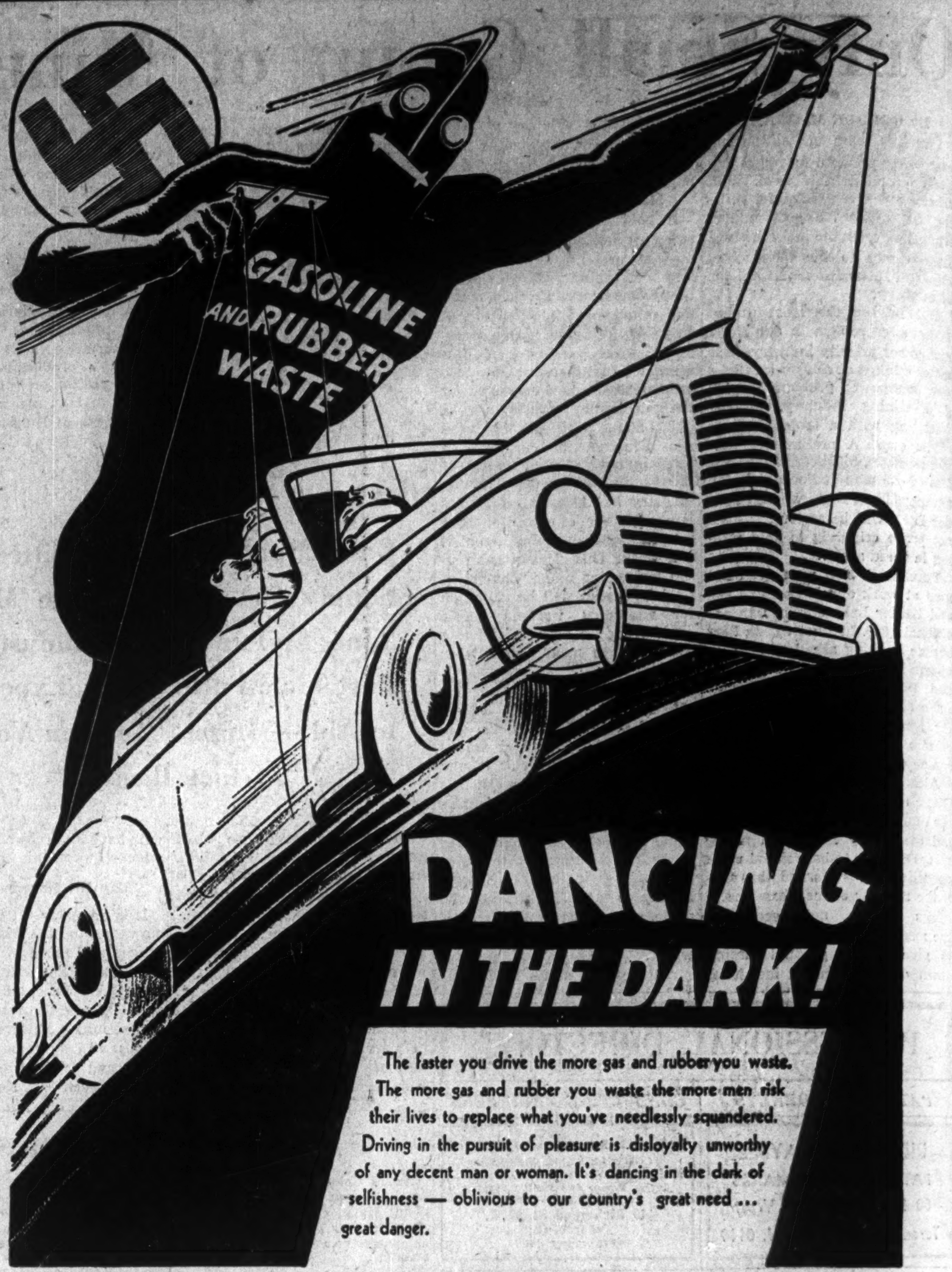

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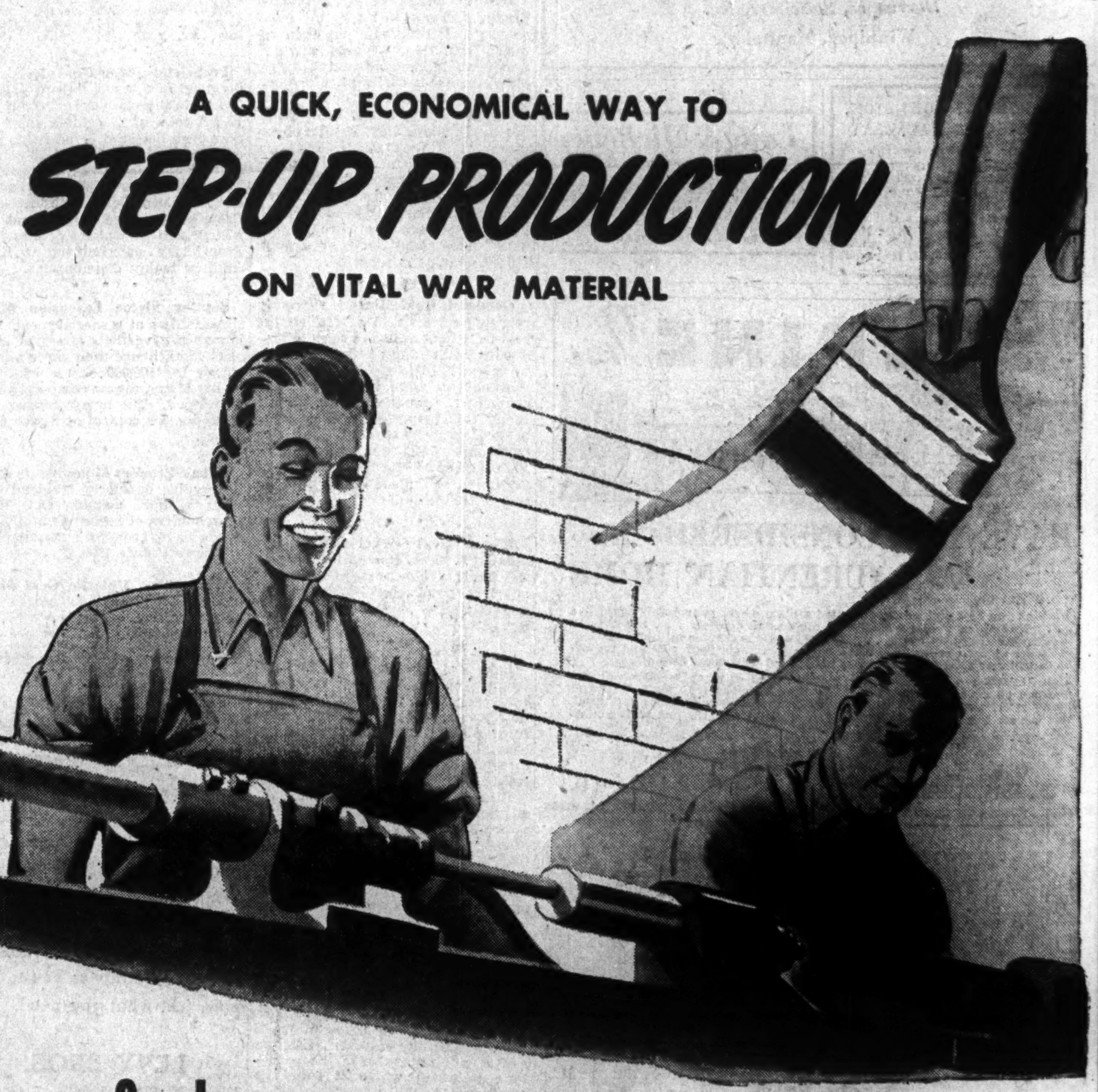
STEP-UP PRODUCTION
ON VITAL WAR MATERIAL



SAVE-LITE INCREASES WORKING LIGHT ...
REDUCES LIGHTING COST ...

Every day brings additional evidence that Sherwin-Williams Save-Lite is a paying investment. One coat on brick, wood, or cement walls transforms a gloomy plant into a bright cheery workshop — and keeps it that way. Production and morale go up . . . accidents and light bills go down.

Save-Lite reflects nearly 90% of available light without glare. It stays white — doesn't "yellow" or fade — is easily washed, and lasts for years.

Special types are available to resist chemical fumes and moisture.

Write for interesting facts and figures to the Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada, Limited. Branches or depots in all principal cities.

Sherwin - Williams paint engineers are each equipped with the "sight meter" and will gladly test the efficiency of the lighting in any part of your plant.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
SAVE-LITE
INTERIOR WALL ENAMEL